REGISTERED No. 6—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,319—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences : Each—Two Rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. RAJPOORNA, 2,650 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, R.N.R., on SATURDAY, the 21st Sept. 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Calingapatam, Bimli, Siam, Gopalpore, False Point and any other place where in command for officers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the SOCOTRA, 1,247 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander W. A. Starratt, on THURSDAY, the 19th September 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,247 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. Starratt, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 19th September 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander S.D Dougherty, on MONDAY, the 23rd September 1878, at 10 a. m. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 80	Including Wines
Suez	300	210	90	
Port Said	320	240	100	
Messina	360	240	140	
Naples	360	240	140	
Leghorn	360	240	140	
Genoa	360	240	140	
Marseilles	360	240	145	

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF SEPTEMBER.

THE Fine Screw Steamer CELLA, 1,666 Tons, W. Holmes Commander.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Apply to

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Sept. 10, 1878.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

TO SAIL ABOUT 20th SEPTEMBER.

THE Fine Screw Steamer HUTTON, 2,300 Tons, Captain F. W. Hodges.

This steamer possesses first-class accommodation and carries all Cabins and Saloon on deck.

FARE TO LONDON, Rs. 400.

Apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's S. S. POLUCE, Captain G. Raugers, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 20th October 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 145 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-8	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed 1bs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI.
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 14th Sept., 1878.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. RYDAL HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Master or Owners of the S.S. MARINA, now laying in the Harbour, will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT or DEBTS contracted by any member of the said ship's crew.

R. RAMSEY,
Master.

Bombay, 17th September 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s) POONAH	3130 550	W. C. Angove	20th Sept.
— SUMATRA	2488 450	W. A. Seaton	26th do. Monday.
(s) MALWA	2933 450	W. E. Breeze	7th Oct.
— KHIVA	2609 450	G. Lee	14th do.
(s) DECCAN	3429 550	W. R. Andrews	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 4th September 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2739 450	J. C. Babot	1st October.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 4th September 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3026 500	G. N. Hector	11th October

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 4th September 1878. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome richly carved and French polished hou-ehold furniture plated, and glass wares, a first class cottage pianoforte by Pleyel, a sewing machine, at Nepean Sea Road, Cumballa, next to the bungalow occupied by Dr. Hunter.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, &c., the property of Mrs. G. Sigg, the same comprises rich cut glassware, plated cruet stand, spoons and forks, fish knife and fork and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood furniture, comprising drawing room, dining, pier, side, camp, office, oblong, oval, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, ottoman drawing room, easy low and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, side board, teapoys, brass and iron fourpost beds-sofa, cothes and gown presses, c ot of drawers, whatnot, China flower stand, a first-class cottage pianoforte by Pleyel, a sewing machine, duplex, kerosine oil lamps, rich Brussel's carpet, pictures, table ornaments, flower vases, bath, dispense, and cookroom furniture and utensils, a complete cookingstove, &c.

Now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th September 1878.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their Usual Action Sale at their room as under :—

50 boxes P. Fukenier's brandy.
10 do. superior sherry.
50 do. candles.
2 cases Parian figures.
1 do. coloured fancy toys.

On account and at the risk of whom it may concern.

25 cases smoreen damaged.
3 Iron treasury chests.
5 cases 150 lbs. Himalayan tea from the Byjnath plantation, Kangra, really best Pekoe, Souchong, tea without adulteration in original Kangra, packet of one pound each.

Now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th September 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Harbour Defences, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Defences Work Yard, Mazagon, on TUESDAY, the 15th October 1878, at 1-30 p.m., the undermentioned Stores, viz. :—

Considerable quantities of chunam kunakur, road metal, sand, iron rails with fish plates and bolts complete, cross-ings and points, &c., iron tanks, hay-presses, pile driving engines, row boats, besides a large number of iron earth shoots, and miscellaneous stores suitable for quarry work.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 19th, 1878.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES
CALICO FANCY BALL,
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH,
AT THE TOWN HALL,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K. C. S. I.,
HONORARY COLONEL OF THE CORPS.

Ladies and Gentlemen are expected to appear in Fancy Dress ; Military and Naval Uniforms will, however, be allowed. Dresses must be strictly confined to Cotton materials.

Intending Subscribers should apply for their tickets AT ONCE as none will be issued after TUESDAY, the 24th instant.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Gentleman's Ticket ..... Rs. 7
Double Ticket (to admit a Lady and Gentleman) ..... ,, 12
Family ,, (to admit two Ladies and a Gentleman) ..... ,, 15

To be obtained from Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. and Messrs. SOUDY & Co.

Dancing to commence at 9 p.m.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

THIS COLLEGE, which contains a Junior, and a Modern, as well as a Classical Department, prepares for the Indian Examination, Civil, Forests, Telegraph, &c.

For further information, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., Headmaster, late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHI G are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in Bottles.

SEEDS ! SEEDS !! SEEDS ! ! !

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadavi Road, Bombay, beg most respectfully to announce to their local and up-country customers, that they have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their FIRST SUPPLY of Fresh FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS. It is particularly requested that out-station orders should always be accompanied by remittances or reference for payment in Bombay. Price lists can be had Post free on application.

15th August, 1878.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,

METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

For Sale,

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

THIS EDITION of the Municipal Act No. 3 of 1872, as amended by Act 4 of 1878, is issued by the "Indian Printing Press, Girgaum," in a neat and handy form, with large type and elegantly bound. It contains a very copious index, comprising the headings of all the sections, their numbers and pages, thus rendering reference very easy.

PRICE RS. 2.

Copies can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, or at the "Indian Printing Press," No. 164, Girgaum.

HYDROPHOBIA! HYDROPHOBIA ! HYDROPHOBIA !!!
A MARVELLOUS CURE.

A SURE and certain cure for this most fearful and distressing malady has at last been found ; it has been tried in numberless cases and never failed. One dose is sufficient for a perfect cure.

Sold in tin boxes of three sizes at Rupees 2, 4 and 8 each.

No orders attended to unless accompanied with remittance.

Also, Package and Postage Extra.

Sole Patentee and Manufacturer,

F. W. BIRCH,
Mussoorie. Agents Wanted.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REQUIRED a CUSTODIAN for the CAVES at ELEPHANTA. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem. Europeans only need apply.

W. H. HAYDON, Captain, R. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer Bombay Defences.

Bombay, Defences Office, Mazagon, 18th September 1878.

LONDON AGENCY.
79, GREAT TOWER St., E.C.

THE undersigned EXECUTES ORDERS for GOODS of all DESCRIPTIONS whether for the trade or for private persons.

P. LESLIE,
Late of the Firm of Peirce, Leslie & Co.

REFERENCES.
AGRA BANK, LIMITED, Madras and Bombay,
PEIRCE, LESLIE & Co., Calicut.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH DIVIDEND of the Company for the half year ended 30th June 1878, at the rate of RUPEES [40] FORTY per share, will be PAID to SHAREHOLDERS on and after SATURDAY next, the 28th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row. Shareholders are requested to PRODUCE their SHARE CERTIFICATES when applying for the Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 23rd to MONDAY the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 18th September 1878.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following CALLS have been made, on the RUPEES FIFTY paid-up share, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on the respective dates mentioned before them :—

2nd	Call of Rs. 75 per share	payable on the	5th October 1878
3rd	do 75	do do	5th November 1878
4th and Final	Call 50	do do	5th December 1878

By order of the Board,

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ld.

Bombay, September 17, 1878.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE.—An AD INTERIM DIVIDEND at RUPEES TWENTY (20) per share (or 4 per cent. per annum) for the half year ended 30th June 1878, WILL BE PAID on and after FRIDAY, the 27th instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.) to the shareholders whose names will have stood on the Company's Register on the 24th instant, on PRODUCTION of their SHARE CERTIFICATES.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant to WEDNESDAY, the 1st October next, both days inclusive.

By order,

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Bombay, 18th September 1878. Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of MEEYA HAJEE ADAM HAJEE ABADH RAHIM, deceased.

HAJEE HAROON HAJEE ADAM ..... Applicant

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of the late MEEYA HAJEE ADAM HAJEE ABADH RAHIM, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by HAJEE HAROON HAJEE ADAM, abovenamed, as the Executor of the said Will according to the tenor thereof. ALL PERSONS concerned or interested in the Estate of the said deceased are hereby informed of such application having been made.—Dated this 12th day of September 1878.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Applicant's Attorneys.

JOYCE'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Established 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 3 QUALITY PERCUSSION CAPS,
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns:
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
67, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

THACKER AND Co., Ld.

INDIAN LAW BOOKS.

O'Kinealy on Civil Procedure Code	16	0
Mayne on Hindoo Law and usage	18	8
Field's Law of Evidence, new edition (in a few days)		
Sutherland's Digest of Indian Law Reports	20	0
Woodman's Digest of Bengal Law Reports	16	8
Knox on Civil Procedure Code	15	0
Knox's Digest of Civil Procedure, 2 vols.	30	0
Nelson on Civil Procedure Code	17	0
Starling's Indian Criminal Law and Procedure	25	0
Prinsep's Criminal Procedure Code	16	0
Knox's Mofussil Small Cause Court Practice	2	0
Knox's Contract and Common Carriers' Acts	2	0
Indian Limitation Act, by B. R. Kotwal	3	0
Treaties, Engagements and Sunnuds relating to India and Neighbouring Countries, 7 vols.	50	0
Baillie's Mahomedan Law—Hanifeea	20	0
—pt. 2—Imamee	10	0
Bombay Small Cause Court Practice, by B. K. Kotwal	8	0
Currie's Indian Law Examination Manual	2	8

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
ESPLANADE HOTELS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE APPOO, JAMSETJEE RUSTOMJEE APPOO, JEEVANJEE PESTONJEE APPOO, DHUNJEEBHOY and MANEKJEE PESTONJEE APPOO, and MITHIBAI, widow of the late RUSTOMJEE JEEVANJEE APPOO, and all other heirs, representatives and next of kin of the late JEEVANJEE EDULJEE APPOO and of the late RUSTOMJEE JEEVANJEE APPOO, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, have AGREED and CONTRACTED to MORTGAGE (*inter alia*) the undermentioned immovable properties belonging to them. Any person or persons who may have any claim or interest in the said properties either by way of purchase, mortgage, inheritance, or in any other manner whatsoever, are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office at No. 14, Forbes Street, Fort, within 14 days from this date, in default whereof the said mortgage will be completed without regard to any such claim as aforesaid.

(1). One house situate in Meadow Street, within the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, bearing No. 34, standing in the names of Rustomjee Jeevanjee Appoo, Pestonjee Jeevanjee Appoo, and Hormusjee Byramjee Appoo, as present in the occupation of Messrs. Kimore and Company and of Mrs. Medley, Milliner, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the property of Ardeser Hormusjee Wadia, on the west by the said Meadow Street, on the north by property in the occupation of Esperance and Company, and on the south by the Armenian Church.

(2). One house situate in the Dhunjee Dongria Street, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, standing in the name of the said Jeevanjee Pestonjee Appoo, bearing No. , now occupied by his tenants, and bounded as follows :—on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Dhunjee Dongria Street, on the north by the property of Jeevanjee Eduljee, and on the south by the property of Cursetjee Bhajeewalla.

(3). One house or bungalow situate at Mahim, now standing in the name of the said Mithibai, widow of Rustomjee Jeevanjee Appoo, at present occupied by her tenant, and bounded as follows :—on the east by the street called Hussajee Road, on the west by the open sea, on the north by the property of a Brahmit Bhut, and on the south by the property of Hormusjee Warden.—Dated this 18th day of September 1878.

MULJEE & BAMANJEE,
Mortgagee's Solicitors.

NOTICE.

LIST of ESTATES of which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been GRANTED to the Administrator General and of Estates which have come under his charge.

Begum, woman, late of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant.
Bettison, Thomas, late 2nd Engineer of the Steamer MacLeod.
Bleasdale, Thomas, late Engineer of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills, Jacob.
Butler, Charles Crawford Yates, late Captain 2nd Grenadier Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.
Butler, George, late in the employ of B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.
Chesson, Hannah, late widow of John Chesson, Panchgani.
Cockburn, James Frederick, late Executive Engineer, Futtehabad Division, Neemuch State Railway.
Daniell, Frederick W., late an Inspector on the Water Works at Tulsi.
DeSilva Anastazio, late Guard G. I. P. Railway Company.
Gray, John Locke, late Organist of St. Thoma's Cathedral Bombay.
Heaford, Thomas Edward, late Engineer-in-Chief Light Provincial Railways, North West Provinces.
Jackson, Thomas, late Spinning Master, Holker's Mill, Indore.
Jeffreys, John Arthur, late Assistant Commissioner, Hoshungabad.
Kursetjee, widow of Nusserwanjee Banajee Powala.
Latimer, Williams Daniel, late of Rampore Hant Bengal, Civil Engineer.
Letwich Peter, late Station Master G. I. P. Railway Company, Manmad.
Mapp, Charles William, late Deputy Superintendent of Her M. jesty's Common Jail, Bombay.
Pereira Joao Florian, late Portuguese inhabitant Bombay.
Richard on, Willingham Franklin, late Captain Royal Engineers.
Shaik Mahm d Sooden, late of Hyderabad, Deccan, Mahomedan.
Smith, Donald McIntosh, Honorary Lieutenant, late Head Assistant Adjutant General's Department, Bombay.
Sorabjee Nanabhoy Gustad, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant.
Tocked, Edward, late Surgeon of the 30th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.
Williams, John, late Surgeon Superintendent of Vaccination in Sind.
Williamson, William, late Assistant Superintendent Government Telegraph, Bombay.

N. B.—All persons having CLAIMS upon, being INDEBTED to, or holding property belonging to any of the abovenamed estates are hereby required to state their CLAIMS, PAY their DEBTS and HAND OVER such PROPERTY to the undersigned, forthwith.

W. LOUDON,
Administrator General.

Bombay Administrator General's Office, 17th September 1878.

SPARKLING AVALON,
FROM THE DEVON VINTAGE CO.

MADE FROM THE MUST OF THE APPLE PRECISELY AS CHAMPAGNE IS MADE FROM THE MUST OF THE GRAPE.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, have the honour to bring before the public of India, the above exquisite, pure, and refreshing Sparkling Wine, the merits of which need only be tested to be richly appreciated. As introducers of the article, we take pleasure in giving a short sketch of its character and merits.

SPARKLING AVALON is the invaluable result of a DISCOVERY ARRIVED AT AFTER PROLONGED AND COSTLY INVESTIGATION under which all the fine natural merits of one of the finest fruits in the world are brought to perfection.

It is subsequently treated through all its stages precisely as the finest Champagnes of EPERNAY and RHEIMS, and to effect this, skilled FRENCH CELLARERS are employed in its production.

It is perfectly pure, of a delicate amber in colour, exhilarating in a just degree, and is distinguished by brilliancy, good body, fine bouquet, and all the best merits of a FINE SPARKLING WINE.

Like Champagnes and Moselles, it will continue to improve, though kept for years, and its discovery at once meets a long-felt want, in supplying a fine NATURAL SPARKLING WINE, acceptable alike to the palate of the Connoisseur, to the taste of the robust in health, or of the most delicate invalid, and to the wants of every European in India or other hot climates.

Quarts per dozen, Cash ..... Rs. 18
Pints do. do. ..... Rs. 10

SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

RARITY ! RARITY !! RARITY ! ! !
SUPERFINE INDIAN TEA,
DIRECT FROM AN EUROPEAN PLANTATION.

MESSRS. M. H. MAJU & Co. have great pleasure in announcing the arrival of a small consignment of select, choice, and unassorted Tea from David Maloney, Esq., late of Holta Tea Company, Kangra Valley. This rare Tea is guaranteed pure and unadulterated from young and vigorous plants, superior in strength and flavour to Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, and in the best style of manufacture.

In 1 lb. fancy boxes, especially made for presentation, at Rs. 2 per lb.

Samples in tin boxes, 6 annas each.

M. H. MAJU & CO.,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

N. B.—Constant supplies of various kinds of Indian Teas direct from European Planters. A large stock of Indian Teas always on hand to select from.

HOMEWARD BOUND.
ASQUITH AND LORD

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Gentlemen homeward bound to their stock of useful articles for the journey, a few of which they enumerate below.

PRICE LIST.

		Cash Rs.	a.	Credit Rs.	a.
Blue Serge or India Tweed Suits for General Wear during the Voyage		30	0	34	0
Sleeping Suits and for Early Morning Deck Wear	From	10	0	11	8
	To	18	0	21	0
Long Cloth Shirts, Very Strong	Six	22	8	25	0
Do. do. Linen Fronts &c.	,,	28	0	31	0
Do do. Collars on	,,	31	0	34	0
Oxford Cloth (the genuine) do.	,,	36	0	40	0
Coloured French Cambric, Collars on	,,	30	0	33	0
Best Wool Flannel Shirts	Each	9	0	10	0
Do. Silk and Wool do.	,,	9	0	10	0
Warm Knit Jackets		10	8	12	0
Do. Mufflers		2	0	2	8
Canvas Bags for Soiled Linen		5	12	6	8
Deck Chairs, all kinds and all Prices					
English Feather and Horsehair Pillows	Each	7	8	8	8
India Cotton Do.	,,	2	8	2	12
Courier Bags, Leather and Canvas	From	9	8	11	0
Canvas Shoes (Superior)	Per pair.	7	8	9	0
Sponges and Sponge Bags, all prices	From	3	0	3	8
Leather Purses and Sovereign Boxes		3	0	4	0
Marine Soap, a luxury in a Sea Bath	Per Box.	1	4	1	12

Eau de Cologne, Perfumes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Hair and Nail Brushes, Rug Straps, Travelling Caps, and every requisite for a long journey.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES.

GENUINENESS is SECURED to the PURCHASER, each Bottle bearing W. & A. Gilbey's Patent Seal Capsule, and also label.

Parties who have been in the habit of purchasing W. & A. Gilbey's Wines and Spirits in the United Kingdom can obtain the same Brands from the Sole Agents for this Presidency.

FORBES AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY,
AND FROM THE RETAIL SUB-AGENTS,
Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Fort, Bombay,
AND
Mr. R. PHILLIPS, Poona.

Catalogues furnished on application.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF
MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S
COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	a.		CREDIT. Per Case. Rs.	a.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	2	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
33	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters large size Globular	33	12
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall= 1 dozen, with... Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
		Metallic Tumblers for flasks	3	0
		Do. do. for ½ flasks	2	0
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.
RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES :
Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMBIGUR, Crawford Market.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. ALABAMA are hereby informed that the said steamer has ARRIVED in port, and they are requested to send Lighters as soon as possible, otherwise cargo will be landed.

Wm. HUMPHRIES,
Master.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN GUARDIAN.
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.
Published in Calcutta.

Subscription including Postage for the year ..... Rs. 10
for the Half Year. ,, 5
for the Quarter. ,, 3
for the Month ..... ,, 1

Agent in Bombay,
HORMUSJEE SORABJ

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1878.

ALMOST incessant rain has again had a depressing influence on business here during the day, and fears are entertained that the damage done may not be confined to Guzerat, where, however, it is apparently serious.

At the weekly Board Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay, this afternoon, no change was made in the rates of Interest and Discount.

The Bombay Mails of the 30th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 16th instant. We are informed that the new Mail Contract stipulates for an average rate of 11 knots per hour between Brindisi and Bombay, including stoppages, and 10½ between Brindisi and Shanghai; that the Mails will be delivered here three days earlier, and that the Southampton route is to be abolished, and the steamers will, instead, probably go to London direct. Perhaps the most satisfactory part of the contract for passengers, however, is that an improved service of trains is to be started between Suez and Alexandria, whereby time will be saved in the transit through Egypt.

The commercial telegrams of yesterday's date report quiet markets generally. Consols are ⅛ lower, being quoted at 95. French Rentes have declined ¼ to 113. Exchange on India at 60 days' sight is unchanged at 1s. 7¾d. Enfaced Rupee Paper is still quoted at Rs. 79½ for Fours, Rs. 83½ for Fours-and-a-half, and Rs. 83¾ for Fives-and-a-half.

A payment into the Bank of England is advised of about £125,000. Money is rather easier, the market rate of discount for 3 months' sight Bills being now 4⅜ per cent. Bar Silver has advanced ½, being quoted at 51⅛d. per oz.

In the London General Produce Markets Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged at their previous quotations. The week's Landings of Coffee amount to 1,500 tons, the Deliveries to 1,000, and the Stock is now 20,000t ons. Linseed is quite and Rapeseed firm, but prices are unchanged.

In Liverpool the Cotton Market yesterday was unchanged, with sales amounting to 10,000 bales, of which 1 000 were Surats. The New York telegrams of yesterday still quote Mid.-Uplands at 11½ cents. per lb.; the day's receipts amounted to 10 000 bales.

In Manchester the Piece Goods Market was quiet but steady. Quotations for Shirtings are reduced 1½d. per piece, 7lbs. being now quoted at 5s.-10½d. and 8⅛lb. at 6s. 10½d. Yarns are unchanged.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been very irregular throughout the day. Rates opened here rather firmer, with a general disinclination on the part of Banks to buy excepting above yesterday's rate, and during the day an advance of 1-32nd was established; but as usual on Wednesday little has been done, as the usual uncertainty prevails respecting the allotment of Council Drafts. From Calcutta, on the other hand advices report the market very weak with buyers of credits at 1s.5¾d., and 1s. 8 5-16d. for three and six months' sight Bills; a forward sale there is also reported of Telegraphic Bank Bills for April at 1s.7¾d., a transaction which we imagine will turn out more profitably for the seller than the buyer. Our closing quotations on London are: —

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 13-16d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 7-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 9-32d.	,,

EXCHANGE between Paris and London still rules abnormally high, Fcs. 25·31 being the quotation here; rates on Paris are unchanged at fcs. 213 and F s. 215 for 3 months' and 6 months' sight Mercantile Paper.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Reuter's telegrams of yesterday inform us that £3,000,000 of the Five-and-a-half per cent. Loan out of £5,000,000 registered in London has been deposited for conversion into the "Transfer Loan" of Four-and-a-half per cent; that is to say, in accordance with the terms of the "second form" in the Government Notification of 12th August, whereby the holder will be entitled at the time of the discharge of the Loan in Calcutta to £8-15s. for each sum of Rs. 100 invested, and £3-10s. per annum interest on each Rs. 1,000 invested, the rate of Exchange in both cases to be fixed by the Secretary of State for India. The amount applied for is less than was generally expected, which is no doubt partly to be accounted for by the short notice that was given by Government for effecting the transfer.

Rates for GOVERNMENT PAPER here are quite nominal, but in Calcutta Fours are quoted at 96¼, and New Fours-and-a-half at 101½, which is ¼ below our yesterday's quotations.

SHARES.—The market is closed until Monday next for the Parsi Holidays.

COTTON.—Nothing has been doing here to-day either for local consumption or for export. The dulness previously ruling having been increased by holidays and wet weather.

LINSEED and RAPESEED are unchanged.

FREIGHTS.—The Market is depressed at 12s. 6d. per ton for Liverpool via Canal, and even this low rate does not bring out more cargo for shipment. London and Continental rates are unchanged.

COALS are unchanged.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 14th September 1878.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	38,491	0	0
Merchandize	50,228	0	0
Other Receipts	160	0	0
Telegraph	405	0	0
Total Rs...	89,164	0	0

Corresponding week in September 1877.
Open 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	38,490	0	0
Merchandize	28,939	0	0
Other Receipts	8,0 0	0	0
Telegraph	428	0	0
Total Rs.....	68,857	0	0
Increase Rs.....	20,307	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP WHITEADDER, 914 tons, Captain J. M. White, will sail to-day for Colombo, in ballast.

THE P. I. S. N. Co's s. s. MALDA, 1,268 tons, Captain J. Lang, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, in ballast.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
18	Nankin (s)	Brace	Cyprus, Aug 26.
18	Merchants (s)	Laird	Cyprus, Aug 25.
18	Sexforth	Scott	Cyprus.
18	Brambletye (s)	Lore	Cyprus.

The following vessels obtained their pratique clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Malda, Lang, for Persian Gulf.
Ship Whiteadder, White, to Colombo.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Gwalior, to China.
Steamer Europa, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Vincent, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Ship Buttermere, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
14 Robinia (s) ..... Jones Country—Colombo, Sept 7.
C. of Philadelphia ..... Call ..... Boston, May 30.
Victoria Bridge ..... Nacoda ..... Jedda, Aug 2.
Cutch Merchant ..... Nacoda ..... Muscat, Aug 16.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 14—Steamers Chinsurah, Pleiades, and Virginia Schilizzi. Ship Botanist, and a ship (numbers undistinguishable).

PASSENGERS.

Per Deccan—Dr Moreton, Dr West, Mr Dickinson, Mr and Mrs Murray, Dr and Mrs Bate, Mr W Doctor, Mr Nevill, Mr White, Mr Dewsnood, Mr Rodwell, Capt Moberly, Mr and Mrs Douglas, Mr Edward Money, Miss Money, Miss E Money, Mr Carter.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Strathairly—Steamer Minerva bound to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
15 Henry Miller .... Palse Point.
Chandler .... Bombay.
16 Pachumba (s) .... Rangoon & N P.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.
15 Drusalion .... Mauritius.
16 Chandra (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—530 bundles sheet iron, Tyebally Essofally. Vixen s—3 cases cutlery, Carrimbhoy Bhamjee. Italia s—49 casks whiskey, Thomson and Taylor.
Atalanta s—51 boxes bar soap, Abdoolhoosein Goolamhoosein.

FROM LONDON.

Gwalior s—4 cases soap, Shurifally Heptoola; 2 casks zinc paint and 25 drums linseed oil, Tyebally Surufally & Co. 6 rolls wire netting, S S Narrelwalla; 5 cases candles, Abdoola Dawood Bowla.
Coldstream s—25 cases salt tom, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Rokshire s—1 hogshead cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Alnwick Castle s—8 cases liquorice, Ruttonjee Jewraj.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—20 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cella s—25 bales wool, Kittick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales wool, Hurjeewn Vussonjee; 50 bales wool, Goolamhoosein Currimbhoy; 50 bales cotton, Hoosjee Jessa; 580 cwts coir yarn, Meerjee Nathu; 35 bales wool and 6 bales rags, Pragjee Tolsidas.
Fannie Tucker—1000 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Cassim Joosub.
Italia s—75 bales cotton waste, and 14 bales do, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co; 50 bales cotton, Pestonjee Cassela and Co; 320 cwts coir yarn, Byanjee Purshotum; 380 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Cassim Joosub.
Rydall Hall s—122 cwts coir yarn, Jainarain Sittaram.

FOR LONDON.

Huttenes—150 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Goculdass; 21 cwts benjamin and 10 cwts hee-abole, Dhunjee Dossa; 163 bbls. coconant oil, 300 cwts coffee, and 30 rolls coir matting, Hajee Cassum Joosub.
Poona s—11 cases shawls and 35 bales skins, Sir Charles and Co; 45 bales skins, A S Abdool Rehman and Co; 11 bales skins, Kona C Alla P Rowter and Co; 11 bales skins, P M Syed cerassodin Co; 12 bales skins, Poonah H A C Meers and Co; 10 bales skins, Yusa Ana S M S and Co; 17 bales hides and skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 16 bales hides, Hassum Oomer, 11 bales hides, R F Southern and Co; 19 cwts B horns, Tyebjee and Co; 509 cwts pepper, Nanchand Vussonjee; 5 cases ivory teeth, Royese Amerchund; 2 boxes gold bars (Rs 10,000), The C M Bank of I L and China.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India s—219 bags paper, B I S N Co; 750 bags pepper and 133 casks coconut oil, Hajee Cassum Joosub.

FOR SUEZ.

Poona s—6 bundles skins, Aga Syed Mirza.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—184 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co.

HIGH COURT—SEPTEMBER 19.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

174-78—Shapoorjee and I—Hurjevundass Nanjee vs Khooshal Nanjee and another—Ardaseer and H.
601-77—Fletcher and Smith—Nursey Kossowjee vs Rahim Asear and another—Tyabjee and S and Thaishunker N.
51-78—Crawford and B—Nuncoo Dhurmajee vs The Khntao Mookoojee S and W Co—Crajgie, Lyoch and O.
181-78—Pestonjee K—Hussonbhoy Goolam Hoossein vs Allarakia Vallee and another—Jefferson and P.
636-77—Mr Turner—Rajoo Balloo vs Vishnoo Ramchunder P—Muljee and B.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

749-77—Macfarlane and G—Nagoo Purbhajee vs The Municipality of Ahbaz—Crajgie, L and O.
384-77—In person (a pauper)—Dawoobai vs Janabai and others—In person.
325-78—In person—Runsord Bharmull vs Woljee Damjee.
334-78—In person—Moorlidhur Catchoo vs Coothoodin bin Mahomed H—In person.
350-78—Crajgie, Lynch and O—The Oriental Bank Corporation vs Laxumibai—Prescot and Whiter.
362-78—Jerson and P—Aliy Shaheb bin Ahmed &c. and others vs Sorabjee Nowrojee M—In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 15.

BROWN, Lieut Col, R A, on Medi Cert, from Mecan Meer.

SEPTEMBER 17.

Bagshawe, Capt, 35th Madras N I, from furlough, from England.
Randell, Major, 20th Regt, on leave, from Baulia.
Adey, Surg, on duty, from Deesa.
Maule, Major, R A, on leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 18.

Howey, Capt, 11th Regt, on leave, from Rawal Pindee.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 18.

Smith, Major, R A, on leave, to Poona.
Strong, Major, 20th Bombay N I, on leave, to Baroda.
Wilson, Surg, on duty, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, 18th Sept. 1878.

H E the C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieut Col M B Syd, 11th Regt N I, to be Commdt at Asigarh, vice Col T D Kerr retired.

11th Regt N I—Lieut Col R Woodhouse, Wing Commdr, to be 2nd in Command, vice Lieut Col Boyd. Major G G Fulton, Offg Wing Commdr, to be Wing Commdr vice Lieut Col Woodhouse, Major W T Eden, S C, to officiate as Wing Commdr, vice Major G G Fulton.

26th Regt N I—Lieut H E Passy, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Capt J M Keath, whose tenure of the appointment expired on the 22nd ultimo.

Surg McCalman is transferred from general duty N division to general duty Poona division.

Capt Hanwell, R A, 9th Brigade, transferred from Kirkee to Bombay, is directed to proceed to Deesah for duty in the Artillery at that station.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in hindustani:

Higher Standard—Lieut W St J Richardson, 23rd N I, Lieut J F Campbell, 28th N I, Lieut G H O'Sullivan, R E, Lieut H Elliott, 2nd Foot, Sub-Lieut A Forbes and Sub-Lieut L Baker, 15th N I.

Lower Standard—Actg Bombardier Whitfield, Lieut W White R A, and Gunner Sargrave, 8 h Brigade, Lieut Colonel McGuinness, Pte Lee, 7 h Foot, Lieut h Kelsall, Corporal Duffy, L Cpl Brodie, Pte Evans, 11th Foot, Lieut R Colt, Lieut Hancock, Regt Engl, 17th Foot, Lieut J Hilliard, 69th Foot, Lieut H Eagar and Lieut W Agge, 83rd Foot, Barrack Serjt Doe, Colonial exam B ec Serjt Lemon.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Regtl Order dated Aug 6 directing Maj B Jenkins, 2nd squadron 6 cmnde s officiate as 2nd in command, Capt A H Tyand, 3rd squdn 6 cmnd to officiate as 2nd squdron command, Lieut E Bell squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd squadron commdr, to take effect from 26 July, vice Major C Anderson, who has exceeded four weeks absence from duty.

Regtl Order dated June 27, directing Major W Trevelyan, wing officer, to officiate as wing commdr, in addition to his own duties, during Major Mayne's sick.

Regtl Order dated Sept 3, directing Capt O Braine, wing officer, to officiate as wing commdr, vice Major C Newport.

Regtl Order dated Sept 8, directing Lieut A Pearson, wing officer, to officiate as Adjutant in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut, W Lyster proceeding on leave.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:

Sub, Lieut G Daly, 3rd Cavalry, from Sept 18 to Dec 17 in extension, to remain in Bombay to study the native languages.

Surg G Burroughs, 3d Sind Horse, to Bombay for 30 days on medical certificate from date of departure.

Surg Major G Brown, to Bombay for 30 days from date of departure to appear before a med board.

Surg C Edwards, to Mount Aboo for 30 days from date of departure on med certificate.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 14)

Simla, 9th September 1878.

The services of Mr A H Unwin, Bombay Civil Service Inspector of Stock-yards in British Burma, and now in England on furlough, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the date of his return to duty.

Assistant Surgeon Amrita Lal Bhattacharjee is permitted to resign the service.

The services of Assistant Apothecary Lewis are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Consequent on the return from sick leave of Lieut F W Snell, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, the following arrangements are made in the Police Department of British Burma:—Lieut F W Snell, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 5th grade. Mr J Watson, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and officiating District Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, to be District Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, vice Snell, on his substantive appointment. Mr J Fulton, Chief Inspector of Police, and Officiating Assistant District superintendent of Police, to continue to officiate in the latter appointment.

The services of the Rev A Robinson, Chaplain of Thayetmyo in British Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N W Provinces and Oudh.

Mr J C Edwards, Political Assistant, and 2nd Assistant to the Resident, Persian Gulf, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months.

Subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint, with effect from the 1st September, Lieut General Sir H D Daly, K C B, to be Agent to the Governor General in Central India, which appointment he has vacated in pursuance of G O No 711, dated 9th July 1867, on succeeding to Colonel's allowances.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, 13th September 1878.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major:—Captains T Dowers, James B Slater, Alexander D Anderson, and Archibald B Hepburn.

Colonel C G Arbuthnot, C B, R A, Officiating Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, Bengal, to be Inspector-General of Artillery for India with the rank of Brigadier-General, in succession to Brigadier-General D Daye, whose tour of staff service has expired.

Colonel N G Campbell, R A, Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, Madras, on special duty, to officiate as Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, Bengal, vice Colonel C G Arbuthnot.

The Governor General is pleased to confirm Captain (Brevet Major) G C Jackson in the appointment of Commandant of His Excellency's Body-Guard, vice Captain (Brevet Major) H P Peacock, whose services have been placed permanently under the Foreign Department.

Lieut Rothney, 63rd Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer 2nd Sikh Infantry, on probation.

In G G O No 1014 of 1877 appointing Captain F S Carr to officiate as Adjutant 5th Punjab Cavalry, for the words "to officiate as Adjutant," substitute "to retain that appointment."

Conductor B Revell, Barrack-master, 1st class, will rank as Sub-Conductor and Conductor from the 1st Jan 1864 and 21st Feb 1872, respectively, and he is promoted to the rank of Deputy Assistant Commissary from the 15th July 1875, his standing as such in the Army List next above that of Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieut W Wilson.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidy leave:—

Surgeon-Major H Potter, 15th N I, private affairs, for two years.

Captain (Local Major) Clive, R E, Executive Engineer, medical certificate, for one year.

Captain G F Churchill, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant 1st Gwalior Regiment, private affairs, for two years.

Captain J E W Money, Wing Officer, 11th N I, urgent private affairs, for six months.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, 13th, September 1878.

Lieut J Brebner, late I N, Officiating Dockmaster of the Government Dockyard at Bombay, to act as Agent for Transports, Bombay, in addition to his own duties.

Mr F M Barwick to be a 3rd grade officer, on probation, and posted to the I G S Koel.

Mr Hooper to be a 4th grade officer, on probation, and posted to the I G S Koel as supernumerary.

Mr Lee to be a 4th grade officer on probation, and posted to the I G S Quanantung.

Mr John Dean to be a clerk in the Indian Marine, on probation, and posted to the I G S Czarewitch.

Mr Macallister, 3rd class Engineer of the I G S, Enterprise, is permitted to resign his appointment.

Mr McDowel, clerk of the I G S Hugh Rose, is permitted to resign his appointment.

Mr T H Cullen, 2nd class Engineer of the I G S Prince Albert, is transferred to the I G S Enterprise, as additional 2nd in lieu of 3rd class Engineer, vice Mr G W Macallister, resigned.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Simla, 9th September 1878.

Mr H Bell, temporary Superintending Engineer, is transferred from the Sindia State Railway to the charge of the Rutlam Neemuch Section of the Neemuch State Railway, vice Mr C Cheyne, placed on special duty.

The services of Lieut A C Foley, R E, Bengal Irrigation Branch are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The following officers are re-transferred from Mysore Famine Relief Works to the Military Works Branch:—Captain N Arnott, R E, Executive Engineer, Mr T H Jeaett, Assistant Engineer.

Mr J H Harding, Examiner, 2nd class, 2nd grade, and officiating Examiner of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the office of Accountant General, P W Department, as Assistant Accountant General.

Mr A G Kemp, Sub-Store-keeper, Central System of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Store-keeper, 2nd grade.

Lieut C R Hoskin, R E, Assistant Engineer, Western System of State Railways, is transferred to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr Palmer, temporary Assistant Examiner, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the N W Provinces and Oudh.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
FAMINE.

The services of Major Scott-Moncrieff, R E, C S I, are placed at the disposal of the Famine Commission.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A Wingate, Bombay Civil Service, to be Assistant Secretary to the Famine Commission.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Sept 12.)

The services of Major Wace, Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, for employment on special duty in connection with the Famine Commission.

Mr Tupper, Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr Cunningham, Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab, during the absence on leave of Mr Tupper.

Mr Prentis, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon.

Mr C R Hawkins, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar.

Mr J P Rawlins, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Moultan, is transferred to the Jullundur District.

Mr Hancock, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 1st Class, 1st Grade, to be a District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade.

Mr S Smith from the 2nd to the 1st Grade of the 1st Class of Assistant District Superintendents of Police.

Mr Broome from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade of the 1st Class of Assistant District Superintendents of Police.

Mr Rotton from the 4th to the 3rd Grade of the 1st Class of Assistant District Superintendents of Police.

Mr Bamfield from the 3rd Grade of the 2nd Class to the 4th Grade of the 1st Class of Assistant District Superintendents of Police.

Mr D K Homan to be an Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the 3rd Grade of the 2nd Class substantively pro tempore.

Mr P J Creaser, Accountant, Office of Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is allowed three months' privilege leave.

Mr Farrant, Assistant Engineer, Kohat Division, is allowed three months' privilege leave.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter.....19th, 11h., 21·3 m., p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 19	.....	5 50	5 58	3 53 m 2 50 a	9 31 m 9 47 a
Fri. 20	.....	5 50	5 56	5 5 m 3 57 a	10 42 m 10 56 a
Sat. 21	.....	5 50	5 56	6 36 m 5 41 a	0 20 a .....
Sun. 22	14th Sunday after Trinity	5 50	5 55	7 45 m 7 41 a	0 28 m 1 57 a
Mon. 23	.....	5 50	5 54	8 51 m 8 58 a	2 2 m 3 6 a
Tues. 24	English Mail expected.	5 50	5 54	9 36 m 9 52 a	3 8 m 3 51 m
Wed. 25	.....	5 51	5 53	10 14 m 10 37 a	3 57 m 4 29 a

SURGEON, DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
ICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL
COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BUTCHER—July 19th, at Portishead, near Bristol, the wife of L. H. Butcher, C. E., G. I. P. Railway, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MAX-DENSO—September 17th, at Kurrachee, the wife of Max-Denso, Esq., of a son.
SOLOMON—September 16th, at 165, Malabar Hill, the wife of Selim S. Solomon, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOPER—September 11th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. F. C. Cooper, of a son.
CLARKE—September 12th, at Calcutta, the wife of Frederick Clarke, Esq, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.
RYLEY—September 11th, at Dalhousie, Mrs. Frank Ryley, of a son.
WACE—September 12th, at Murree, the wife Major E G Wace, of a son.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—September 6th, Mr. John Campbell, Executive Engineer, Brahmini-Byturni Division, Irrigation Branch, D. P. W., Bengal, accidentally Drowned in the Kendrapara Canal, Cuttack.
HURLEY—8 september 12th, at St. Thomas' Mount, Hannah, relict of the late Pensioned Private J. Hurley, of H. M.'s 55th Regiment, aged 85 years.
SARKIES—August 26th, at Sylhet, C. J. Sarkies, Esq., of the firm of C. J. Sarkies and Co., Merchants, aged 56 years.
SMITH—September 2nd, at Calcutta, Charles B Smith, of Choyanagar, Low r Assam, aged 34; and on July 2nd, at Gauhati, Jessie, his wife, aged 21.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1878.

THE questions arising from the armies maintained by native States having again come prominently before the notice of the public, a few remarks descriptive of the armed forces at the disposal of what is beyond doubt the most important and formidable of these States may prove interesting. Colonel Malleson in his statement, —which is perhaps responsible for much of the attention which has recently been bestowed on the subject,—shows 5,000 guns, 9 000 trained artillerymen, 64,000 cavalry, and 241,000 infantry as the total of the forces referred to. To Hyderabad, he apportions 725 guns, 8,202 cavalry, and 36,890 infantry, being more than double the number maintained—according to his estimate—by any other individual State, and these figures, we presume, do not include the troops of the Hyderabad Contingent, who are officered by Englishmen and serve under British colours.

It is necessary we should repeat the opinion already expressed in these columns that this question demands the serious and immediate attention of Government. We believe the exigencies of the times require that the resources of these States should be organised so as to form a part of and be an addition—instead of as at present—a menace to the Imperial Power. Although we hold this opinion, still we think an analysis of the different armies would show that Colonel Malleson's figures taken alone, and looked at as figures only, exaggerate and convey an erroneous impression as to the real facts of the case. Even the figures themselves we do not think are now correct. They may have at one time represented armed forces really existing, but at present, we believe, it would puzzle anyone who might endeavour to undertake the risk of taking stock of the 5,252 guns to verify that estimate with the actuals.

We have instanced Hyderabad: has anybody ever seen the 725 guns put down opposite the name of that State, or can anybody point to where they are kept? Possibly, if all the old pieces of artillery, mounted or dismounted upon the Fort of Golconda, and the other ancient strongholds scattered through the Nizam's territory were reckoned, that number might be made up, but it would require a considerable amount of courage on the part of anybody who might attempt to fire them off; and we suspect the one or two batteries of smooth-bore field guns attached to the Reformed Troops represent the artillery power at the disposal of the Nizam's Government. At one or two places in Hyderabad, there are certainly, as we understand, a number of old field guns packed under cover, but they have been located there since the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and there they are likely to remain for an indefinite period. Once a year the armed forces of the Hyderabad State are supposed to parade before the chief Minister, afterwards passing in view in front of the Nizam's Palace. To anyone who has witnessed this pageant—or as it is called the "Lungur"—we do not think it will appear that the integrity of the Empire has much to fear from the power of the first of the native States of India, whatever may be said of the others.

The population of Hyderabad is estimated at 10,000,000, consisting chiefly of Telugoos and Canarese—races who, centuries ago, have had all fighting instinct crushed out of them; for perhaps no part of India has so frequently, and until so recent a date, been the scene of so much warfare—of such continued raids and plundering expeditions by Mahrattas, Pindarees, and others. The rulers and nobles of Hyderabad have, therefore, for a long time been obliged to recruit their fighting men from foreigners—Arabs, Rohillas, Africans, and *budmashes* generally, and these, together with the shopkeepers, servants, and others who minister to their wants, and the wants of the nobles, form the population of the city of Hyderabad, numbering, it is supposed, about 250,000 persons. Within that city, to all intents and purposes, is maintained the whole power of the Hyderabad State for offence,—a power which we will now endeavour to describe.

The ancient military system of the Nizam's Government is purely feudatory. Each noble and jaghirdar holds certain lands, or receives certain monthly advances under which he is bound to furnish, when required, a fixed number of armed men. These are all supposed to be mustered and inspected once a year at the "Lungur," to which we have already referred. The larger feudatories mostly rid themselves of their trouble and responsibility by in turn paying others and sub-jaghirdars under them to supply the necessary troops, and so again is this repeated down to jemadars, whose contract may perhaps be only for a dozen troopers. But as it is everybody's object to make as much money as possible out of the transaction, the result is that a large proportion of the troops brought forward at the "Lungur" consists of old men or young miniature boys, staggering under the weight of a huge blunderbuss or old musket, while others are men picked up and dressed out in old red coats with arms placed in their hands for the occasion. Thus are the resources of the Nizam's State taxed to maintain what in great part is a phantom force. Colonel Malleson puts it down as over 50,000, but we much question if Hyderabad could turn out one-half that number, excluding the Reformed Troops to which we refer below, of real fighting men. The most formidable are the Arabs, of whom there are from 10,000 to 15,000 effective soldiers,—such as they are,—in Hyderabad, and Sir Salar Jung has proved by actual experiment that they may be turned into capital troops. At the last "Lungur," when Sir Neville Chamberlain was present, a regiment of 800 Arabs, drilled in European fashion with Zouave uniforms, officered and commanded entirely by Arabs, was seen for the first time by Europeans; and we believe the opinion of everybody who saw them, including the Madras Commander-in-Chief, was that they were a very fine and serviceable body of troops, such as to please the eye of the most fastidious soldier. But by far the greater part of the force we have described are matchlock men with, perhaps, about 6,000 half-drilled according to the old European fashion. We will not deny, that if modern arms were placed in the hands of these people, if they were unfortunately to come into possession of breech-loading weapons, they could do an immense amount of mischief. Recent events in Turkey and Asia Minor have shewn what trouble a mere rabble, thus armed, can give to trained organized troops, and as is the case with the Austrians' highly disciplined troops. But at present, happily, beyond a neat collection of all sorts of rifles (chiefly sporting) adorning the residences of the nobles, no arms are to be found in Hyderabad beyond the matchlock, shield and tulwar of the Arabs, or the blunderbuses and knives of the Rohillas, or the Brown Bess of the Reformed Troops.

Not so very long ago, when rebellion and trouble were still common in the Nizam's territories, it will be seen that to suppress disorders, the chief Minister under the military system we have described above, would have been compelled to ask one of the feudatories to supply the necessary troops—generally a few hundred Arabs. Now, these feudatories were frequently at open feud with the Minister personally, who, consequently, was obliged, in most instances, to require the assistance of the British Subsidiary Force. And, as, when a British officer appeared on the scene of trouble, although disturbance was at once put a stop to, there were always complaints on the part of the people—complaints which were forwarded to head-quarters, complaints that were afterwards submitted by the Resident for explanation—the Nizam frequently found himself in the position of having to plead a defence against his own rebellious subjects—a position not long to be brooked by a man like Sir Salar Jung. Hence the origin of the Nizam's Reformed Troops. Mr. Saunders, we think, was the first Resident who authorized the organisation of this body of men, who now really represent the only visible power of the Nizam's Government. His idea originally was, we understand, that one or two regiments might be organised for the purpose of maintaining the authority of the Nizam within his own territories, but the force has now grown to the dimensions of a small army, well drilled,—quite as well drilled as native regiments in the British service,—and complete in cavalry and artillery. About 5,000 of these troops are under the command of an English gentleman who is an old officer of the Austrian army; but, besides the regiments he controls, there are a few others, like the Arab corps to which we have already referred; so that, probably, the Nizam can now put into line about 10,000 fairly effective men—that is, effective so far as discipline and organization goes; but, of course, not prepared to face modern arms for a moment. The artillery consists of about fifteen smooth-bore field guns, well horsed and manned by fairly trained gunners; but, perhaps, the cavalry is the best part of the force, and one corps especially, the African Body Guard, will compare with any regiment in India.

Altogether, it may be said of the Hyderabad forces that they consist of about 10,000 regular and 20,000 irregular troops—all located within or near the city: numbers, although not so formidable as Colonel Malleson's 700 guns and 45,000 cavalry and infantry, still serious enough when the possibility—remote though it be—of modern weapons being placed within their reach is considered. And, although we affirm that 10,000 British troops—even half that number—is, with artillery, far and away more than sufficient to level to the dust, in a day, the power of the Nizam,—the representative of the ancient Mogul empire, the head of the first native State in India,—still it is not the less unnecessary that these 10,000 of the Imperial forces should have to be reckoned in the day of danger as necessary to watch a subject prince, who, if proper and wise measures are taken, should rather be counted on to add that force to the Imperial armies,—a remark that surely applies, more or less, to every native State in the country.

Before leaving this subject we would wish to draw attention to what is really a serious and reprehensible piece of negligence on the part of the higher military authorities. Although close to one of the most turbulent cities of India, where their services might be required any day to put down internal disturbance, we believe it is a fact that the heavy guns, the elephant batteries, attached to the British Subsidiary Force at Hyderabad, are the smooth-bore weapons of fifty years ago. Several times during the past dozen years have Armstrong guns been indented for—Lord Napier himself, we believe, moved in the matter, but the obsolete weapons remain unreplaced—yet it is the heavy guns that would be required in the event of a disturbance arising in the neighbouring city.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 30.

So far as it is possible to foresee anything, Egypt may now be said to be in a fair way towards financial and also social regeneration. The Khedive has done what I have from the first anticipated—that is, has accepted all the conclusions of the report by the Committee of Enquiry, and has appointed Ministers who will see that all the improvements desired and recommended are carried out. The recommendations in the report chiefly concern the mode and incidence of taxation, and the main points are—a legal authorisation of all taxes and their extension to foreigners; an efficient control over the collectors; a special jurisdiction to hear complaints as to assessment or collection; a revision of the land-tax; the abolition of forced labour; and the provision of a reserve fund against the contingency of a low Nile. But independently of this the new Prime Minister, Nubar Pasha, has various reforms in contemplation which he is bent upon carrying out, one of these being the extension of the International Tribunals all over Egypt; and the essential fact of the new situation is, that by the appointment of responsible Ministers, the accomplishment of all these changes is rendered practically secure. The Khedive told Mr. Rivers Wilson that his country was no longer African, but formed part of Europe, and there is no doubt that he is quite in earnest; in fact, there has been no room for doubt any time during the last two or three years that he has been thoroughly in earnest, and that he long since saw the necessity of breaking with an evil system. There was a time when the taunts and jeers flung at him from this side by those who ought to have encouraged him seemed as if they rendered him reckless. He was almost driven to fling off all restraint and to argue, that as there was a pre-conceived determination to deny him credit for anything good he might as well enjoy the full benefit of a prosperous insolvent and pay his creditors as little as possible. But fortunately he was better advised, and every step since Mr. Goschen went out has been consistent with the professions he then made. There is still, however, a lingering doubt with many as to whether there may not yet be some hitch. The Khedive is an Oriental and suppos

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE SURAT EDITORS' CASE.

SURAT, SEPT. 18.

The editors' case closed this afternoon. Mr. Branson for the Crown commenced to reply upon the whole case, but his reply was not finished when the Court rose. The first three accused were discharged on bail as the last three had been.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The *Standard* recommends solving the Afghanistan problem by making the Hindoo Koosh, including Southern Afghanistan, under direct or indirect British rule, the frontier of India.

The *Morning Advertiser* thinks that Lord Lytton's policy deserves the entire support of the British Government.

Consols yesterday closed at 95, being a fall of one-eighth.

Three millions of the Indian 5½ per cent. loan out of the five millions registered in London have been deposited for conversion.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, SEP. 17.

The German Parliament has referred the Anti-Socialist Bill to a committee.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

An Envoy from the Ameer of Afghanistan has arrived at Constantinople.

PORTSMOUTH, SEPR 18.

H. M. Transport Euphrates has sailed hence for Bombay with the first batch of reliefs of the season.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The Bombay Mails of the 30th ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 18.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Lombardy, with the outward English mails of the 6th instant, sailed hence for Bombay at 5 p. m. to-day.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged. Sur ts steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-10½
8½ lbs. do.	6-10½
40s. Mule Twist	0-9½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79½
4½ per cent. do.	83½
5½ per cent. do.	83½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	113
Bar Silver	51⅛

About £125,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Guy Mannering.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, SEPT. 18, 10 A.M.

Mail for Manilla leaves Hongkong, Saturday afternoon.

GALLE, SEPT. 18, 8-10 A. M.

Mail steamer Tanjore, from Bombay, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 7 13-16d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	Is. 8d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	Is. 8 7-32d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	Is. 8 3-32d.	"

THE MONSOON.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 18.

CANNANORE, 5-35 p.m.—Weather hazy; wind S.W.; thermometer max. 85; min. 73; W.B. 79; barometer 29-71. Fall of rain 26 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather boisterous: wind N.S.W. 8; thermometer 83; barometer 29-734. Fall of rain 64 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.E., N.W. Fall of rain 20 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S.E. strong; thermometer 88; barometer 29-82.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. strong; thermometer 81. Fall of rain 1 inch 53 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered...	95 30	105 81	103 89
Sept. 17 Tuesday	2		
" 18 Wednesday	1 42	0 94	
Total	98 32	107 23	104 83
Fall up to 17th Sept. 1877	59 40	57 99	
" " 18th "	49 37	57 99	

NOTE.—The returns from Colaba and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE excessive mortality in the North Western Provinces and Oudh began to decrease in July last, when 91,619 deaths were registered as against 120,767 in June. Still the deaths were largely in excess of those in July last year, when only 65,551 were registered.

THE weather and crop report from Mysore, dated the 7th inst., states that the rainfall during the last fortnight has been unusually heavy for the season of the year, and in some taluks of the plains the crops are beginning to suffer slightly from excessive moisture. At the same time in a part of Coorg and in the Malnad, or ghat District of the Nagar Division, more rain is wanted for transplanting paddy. The general condition of the crops, however, is exceedingly promising and prices are still declining. The imports by rail were 1,430 tons, or 567 tons less than in the last fortnight. Up to the 14th there was no change, and rain continues.

THE *Englishman*—In commenting the other day on the indiscriminate manner in which the assessments for the Imperial license tax in Calcutta are being made, we dignified the agency employed with the name of assessors. That name, however, is nothing more or less than an absurd mi-nomer as applied to the men who have been entrusted with this delicate task, and who are common sarkars on small salaries ranging, we believe, as low as twenty-five rupees a month. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it an insult to the mercantile and professional community of Calcutta to subject them to classifications at the hands of such men, as it is to common sense to suppose that the object of the legislature could be satisfactorily carried out by their instrumentality. These are the men who are at other times congenially employed in poking their noses into people's stables to count the wheels of their carriages and measure the height of their horses. It is hardly to be wondered at that being set to estimate the profits of merchants, of whose affairs they know nothing, they have taken care to keep on the safe side by writing them all down in the highest class. If we are rightly informed, the returns given in by them are accepted by the head of the department as a matter of course, and the printed notices filled in accordingly, without further examination, the result being that the greater part of the work will have to be done over again. It was probably supposed that because it involved no examination of accounts, the assessment of the tax might be entrusted to any one. A greater mistake could not have been made. The kind of classification prescribed by the Act is an operation requiring more judgment, if less technical skill, than the examination of returns of profits, or even of mercantile books. It was quite as necessary to appoint respectable assessors for this tax as it was for the income-tax, when men of a very different class were employed on the work and paid accordingly. Sir John Strachey has been credited with the desire to make the income-Tax more odious than the justly abused income-tax, in order to extract from the discontent excited an argument in favour of the re-imposition of the latter. Certainly the subordinates to whom the working of the Act has been entrusted in Calcutta are doing their best to secure the first object. The result, however, will be very different to what is intended; for the public instead of finding in the failure of the new impost an argument in favour of the income-tax, will only be led to condemn all direct taxation the more unreservedly and emphatically.

A LETTER from Erzeroum in the *Cologne Gazette* says that since the beginning of the present month there has been an exodus of the population of Armenia in two opposite directions. One stream of emigrants proceeds towards Kars and the Caucasus, the other towards Trebizond. The former consists chiefly of Armenians and the latter of Mahommedans. The Armenians are far from satisfied with the stipulations made on their behalf by the Treaty of Berlin, and even the Anglo-Turkish Convention does not reassure them as to their future lot; while as traders they fear English competition. Thus the Armenians, on the very eve of the period which was to bring new guarantees for their prosperous development, are leaving their country to settle in Russia. As to the Mahommedans, they hope to force Russia to give up some of the acquisitions secured to her by the Congress. "It is incredible with what eagerness every Turk hopes to keep Batoum out of Russian hands. No fewer than 2,200 able-bodied men have gone to Batoum via Trebizond to join the Lazis in their resistance; and their families, fearing the vengeance of the Russians, have fled to Baiburt and its vicinity. . . . The Russians are much alarmed at the warlike aspect of affairs, and have considerably reduced the garrison of Erzeroum in the expectation that the troops may be required elsewhere. It is certain that the Porte is strengthening the Turkish army in Armenia: in the District of Kuiskala alone there is already a corps of 8,500 regulars; and three battalions of redifs from Arabistan have been sent there as reinforcements. In Baiburt, Erzinghian, and Musch there are twenty-three battalions of redifs and reserves from Mesopotamia; a large park of artillery is also expected at Erzinghian from Constantinople."

THE *Daily News*—Our correspondent who was recently in Cyprus, in his observations on the chances of developing that island, came to the conclusion that coolies, Indian or Chinese, were about the only labourers who were likely to be of much use in it. The woes of California and Queensland, the terrible tales of Chinese cheap labour and immorality, and the sufferings of William Nye, must naturally have occurred to many persons in reading this. In the September number, however, of the *Nineteenth Century*, Sir Walter Medhurst, an authority who cannot be denied competence, puts in a plea for Chinese colonists. The Chinese emigrants, says Sir Walter, are by no means the scum of the Flowery Land, and the population of the Flowery Land which is not scum has some excellent characteristics. On the ugly subject of immorality the apologist rather "confesses and avoids." But if the Chinese are "kept in great order," like Larry McHale's cruel four-pounder, they are, according to Sir W. Medhurst, not bad citizens. Only they must be kept in very great order indeed. They must not be allowed to form secret societies, to which Lord Beaconsfield will regret to hear they are much addicted. They must be forced to be clean whether they will or no; the "no" being the probable and, indeed, certain alternative. Furthermore, the white man who comes in contact with them must be forcibly restrained from manifesting his anger at their competition, as he is but too apt to do. So that altogether a good deal of benevolent despotism seems one way and the other to be required if the Chinese are admitted among Western folk. Whether Cyprus, though not strictly a Crown colony either of a severe or mild type, is a good field for such an experiment, would be a knotty question. We rather doubt whether the Mediterranean Powers and peoples would be grateful to us for making the experiment. However, Sir Walter Medhurst did not write with any view to our new possession, and he may be said to have made a very good fight for a nation who have hitherto suffered the same treatment as the personage for whom, in the words of the benevolent Highland minister, "naebody prays."

THE *Times* (August 28) says:—The latest news from Constantinople throws some light on the question, What are the results to be immediately expected from the Anglo-Turkish convention? By the Anglo-Turkish convention we have accepted large responsibilities, and it may be necessary that we should obtain a commensurate influence over the future of Turkey. But we must advance with caution, measuring at once our own powers and the susceptibilities of those with whom we have to deal. It was only a crude and untrained judgment that could have supposed it possible on the morrow of the agreement to transform the whole of the Asiatic dominions of the Sultan into an Empire ruled, as the possessions of the Nizam and the Maharatta Princes of India are ruled, by the all-powerful advice of Residents representing the authority of England. Such a conception showed an entire misunderstanding of the practical conditions of policy in the East, and nothing approaching to it has ever been laid by way of demand or suggestion, before the Sultan. What has actually been done is this—A Memorandum has been presented to the Porte by the British Ambassador, in which the principal reforms, indispensable in the opinion of the Queen's Government to the re-organization of Asiatic Turkey, are enumerated. The three main points are the proposals to maintain order by means of a gendarmerie, to secure an impartial administration of justice by creating appellate tribunals with European assessors, and to improve the machinery by which taxation is wastefully and oppressively levied. These are reasonable suggestions, and they would, no doubt, if carried into effect, produce in due time very valuable results. We are told that the Sultan and his Ministers, so far from wishing to reject the advice tendered by Sir Austen Layard, have declared their thorough approval of all the reforms in question, though it is evident that, after the fashion of Orientals, they are disposed to procrastinate and to debate matters of detail. It is important that the Turkish Government should be informed, in an official way, of the policy which the public opinion of the civilised world declares to be essential to the revival of the Asiatic provinces. The condition of the East, beginning with the further coasts of the Adriatic, is a scandal to modern civilisation, and the conscience of the world has been so deeply moved by recent events that we may look for energetic efforts to wipe out the blot during the closing years of this century. In that work the interest of this country as an Imperial Power make our intervention unavoidable, and what we are pledged to do will, we doubt not, be done with beneficent results.

Truth says:—The *Times* compared, in its biographical article on Christina, that money-making Queen to Catharine de Medici. There was this difference between them: Catharine would have poisoned one of her children without a pang of remorse to further her scheme of making France a compact nation, and wresting it from a turbulent nobility; Christina would have beggared a nation and rained grape-shot on its cities to enrich a little Munoz. Catharine built Chenonceaux and the only part of the Tuileries worth preserving, and embellished the Louvre out of her own pocket. She was an enlightened patroness of art, and died in debt for having patronised it too generously. Christina erected a tawdry lady-chapel near Havre, and decked it out with gew-gaws. To the great satisfaction of her heirs, who impatiently awaited her decease, she "cuts up" splendidly. The only one of her inheritors not in at the death was Prince Ladislas Czartorysky. His first wife, who left him a son, was *nee* Munoz. She was a very beautiful woman. If the Queen Dowager's *mesalliance* spoiled the blood, it very much improved the flesh, of her second batch of daughters. Of these, three are still living, and are married to the Princes of Bauffremont, Courtnay and Del Drago, and the Marquis Campo Sagrado. The sons were fast *petits creves*, and died young.

STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10TH SEPTEMBER.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras the general prospects are good, as before, especially in Trichinopoly, Tunnevelly, and Chingleput. Rain has been fairly abundant in most districts; in Malabar it was excessive with reference to the requirements of the crops. There were 98,040 persons on relief works and 58,998 gratuitously fed; the decrease, as compared with the previous week, being 3,966 and 3,404, respectively. Heavy rains continue in Mysore, where crops and prospects are excellent. The number on relief works the week ending 31st August are,—on civil relief works 2,828, on departmental works 26,620; gratuitously relieved,—in hospitals 2,287, in villages 11,629. There has thus been a decrease of the numbers on works, but a slight increase amongst the recipients of free relief. In the Bombay Presidency, the floods are diminishing in Sind; there has been light rain in Guzerat, the Deccan, and the Southern Mahratta Country; and in these localities, as well as in the Coast districts, crops are good. Cholera continues in a few places. In the Central Provinces the break in the rains, previously noted, has done much good; there has been a fall now of from 1 to 3·50 inches in almost all districts, and prospects are everywhere favourable except in parts of Sambalpur and Bilaspur, where more rain is required. The break in Berar continued to the end of the week. In Central India, the improvement in Gwalior still lasts, and prospects are now much better in Bundelkhand, where more rain was wanted. There is no alt ration in Rajputana, light rains occurring as before. Good general rain has fallen in Bengal, except in parts of Poorn e: the early crops now being harvested are yielding well. Incessant rain is reported from Sylhet, where floods are on the rise. In several districts of Burma more rain is much needed. Seasonable rain is falling in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and general prospects continue satisfactory. The reports of harvest prospects are also good throughout the Punjab.

AN American writer in the August *Lippincott* thus describes the British soldier:—"It is hardly too much to say that the British Army, as a stranger observes it now-a-days, is an army of boys. All the regiments are boyish; they are made up of lads who range from seventeen to five-and twenty. . . . . The modern grenadier, as he p·rambulates the London pavement, is for the most part a fresh-colored lad of moderate stature, who hardly strikes one as offering the elements of a very solid national defence."

BOMBAY.

THE following programme will be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles this evening at the Apollo Bunder (weather permitting).

March.
Cavatina.....Gi Arabinelle.....Pac'ni.
Waltz.....Weiner Kender.....Strauss.
Selection.....Martha.....Tholow.
Quadrille.....Herod.....Strauss.
Galop.....Courier of St. Petersburg...Schmuck.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the duty on all Still wines imported into British India, shall henceforward be one rupee per imperial gallon, or six quart bottles.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from ports in Sind to foreign or external ports during the month of August was 1,885 bales, or 7,38,864 lbs. (1,154 candies and 304 lbs.) valued at Rs. 1,83,650.

WITH a view to assimilating the rules for travelling allowances of chaplains with those of other public servants, the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the portion quoted below of Rule I. in the notification of the Government of India, dated the 7th August, 1868: "Provided that on return from furlough, or any other leave, a chaplain will join his station at his own expense. If his appointment has been changed during his absence, he will draw travelling allowance for the excess distance, if any, between his old and new station from the Presidency at the rates above mentioned."

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of Narayen Succaram, a cabinet-marker, who committed suicide by throwing himself into a well. A verdict was returned accordingly.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Edward Harrington and five other European seamen of the British ship Cambridge were yesterday each sentenced to six weeks' hard labour, by Mr. C. F. Cooper for continued wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which they are articled seamen.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION.—A Hindoo shopkeeper named Tricom Sinjee, having his place of business on the Parell Road, was yesterday fined Rs. 20 by Mr. Nana Morojee for having in his possession a quantity of brass fittings belonging to an engine, and also a quantity of cotton twine, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account satisfactorily how he became possessed with the same.

THEFT AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Munoomeya Abdool Curreem, a contractor for the purchase of waste paper and clean paper cuttings not exceeding two inches in width, belonging to the Government Central Press, and his servant, Hussain Seroobhoy, were convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of committing theft of paper cuttings to the value of Rs. 29, the property of the said Press. They were each sentenced to one month's hard labour in the common jail; and further, prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 50, or in default to suffer further similar imprisonment for one month; and prisoner No. 2 was fined Rs. 10, or in default to suffer further imprisonment for a fortnight.—Another individual, named Gunnoo Emajee, also a servant of prisoner No. 1, was at the same time charged as an accomplice, but he did not surrender to his bail. His surety being present, the magistrate said unless Gunnoo was produced in two days the bail would be forfeited.

ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORTS.

THE hired transport s. s. Macedonia, 1,452 tons, Captain James Laird, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cyprus 25th August, with the following officers and men:—Lieut. Col. Playfair, Lieut. Molesworth, Lieut. Collins, eight native officers, 350 rank and file, 8-6 followers, and 13 horses, of the 13th Bengal N. I., Lieut. J. L. Livesay, R. N. transport agent, Conductor T. James, and Qr.-Master Sergeant John Brade.

THE hired transport s. s. Nankin, 1,830 tons, Captain M. Brace, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cyprus 26th August, with the following passengers:—Major Birch, Major Coles, Capt. Hill, Lieut. Melvill, Dr. Roberts, and 474 rank and file, and six horses.

THE DEATH OF MR. CURRY.

THE following *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* was issued yesterday:—

Bombay Castle, 17th September 1878.

Government have learned with much regret the death of Mr. Charles Curry, formerly Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company here, and for some time Chairman of the Town Council, in both which appointments he did good service to his Company, the City of Bombay, and Government.

By Order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council.

H. E. HANCOCK, Colonel, R.E.,
Under-Secretary to Government.

THE FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT. LOAN.

THE total amount of the 5½ per cent. loan transferred to the transfer loan of 1879 is approximately six crores and ninety lakhs, leaving about three crores for tender. Mofussil transfers are not yet all known, only one lakh and sixty-eight thousand transferred to the seven shillings per cent. portion. Official notification will probably be in next Saturday's *Gazette of India*.

POLO.

The match between the 11th Regiment Foot and Bombay Gymkhana came off at Poona on Monday last, and ended after a hard contested game in favour of the 11th Regiment by one goal to nothing. The teams were:—

11th Regiment.	Bombay Gymkhana.
E L S rut (Capt.)	A Craigie (Capt.)
D T Kinder	J H C Boevey
F C D Brigge	C C Gray
W H Bishop	E L Barton

Mr. Combes who was to have played for Bombay being unfortunately ill the team had to play four instead of five a side. The match commenced punctually at 5 o'clock, when in the charge for the ball the 11th got the hit off and soon brought it down to the Bombay goal; the hit off seemed to be the signal for Messrs. Gray and Barton's tats to become unmanageable and fly round. Evidently the bruising Poona air had begun to tell upon their constitutions, and it took some time before they could be quieted down sufficiently to make them of use in the match. After the first-five minutes' play the ball which had been for most of the time near the Bombay goal was driven through by Kinder, and the first goal secured for the 11th. After changing goals the Bombay team playing better together kept the ball down at their adversaries end, and twice nearly drove it through their goal, but Brigge at last getting hold of it took it away, and being well backed up by Street carried it up to the Bombay goal, where after some play it was just saved from being driven through by a back-hander of Barton's when about a foot off the line; Craigie then getting away made a capital run with the ball down to the other goal, but failed to score. There was nothing more done during the rest of the game worth mentioning, although both sides played up very hard, and several good runs were made. The ground seemed to trouble the Bombay men a good bit as it is hilly and rough as compared with the ground they play on—Bombay. The 11th played splendidly, and were throughout very much since their match with the 3rd Cavalry; and the return match with Bombay which is to come off here in October will be looked forward to with great interest. Capt. Street who played up well throughout was the only one who met with any accident during the game, he and his pony being a bowls summersault just as the umpire called "time" but luckily neither were hurt.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 17th September, 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·573
Temperature of the Air	79·7
Wet Bulb thermometer	78·6
Dew Point	78·2
Relative humidity of Air	·951
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·3
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·2
General Direction of Wind	WSW, W, WSW, W, WNW, W
Movement of wind in 24 hours	533
Fall of Rain	3·02
Total fall during the month	10·09
Do. Year	39·32
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th Sept.	0·52

FURLOUGH.

THE following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information, in continuation of G. G. O. No. 837, dated 4th August 1876:—

India Office, London, 18th July 1878.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—In the Marquis of Salisbury's Military Despatch of the 15th June 1876, you were informed that it had been decided to assimilate, with some exceptions, the rates of pay drawn by officers of the Indian regiments of Royal Artillery, while on leave in this country, from brigades serving in India, to the rates drawn by officers of the old Royal Artillery.

2. I have now decided to place the officers of the Indian cadres of Royal Engineers on the same footing in respect to their English pay. The rates will be assimilated, generally, to the rates drawn by officers of the old Royal Engineers, making exception, however, in favour of the grades of officers hitherto drawing higher pay under Indian regulations.

3. This change will have effect from the 1st April 1878.—I have, &c.,

CRANBROOK.

NOTE.—These rates of furlough pay will also be issued in India, in substitution of those promulgated in G. G. O. No. 538 of 1872.

Mr. Edward Augustus Bond has been appointed principal librarian of the British Museum. Mr. Bond (the *Academy* remarks), is a meritorious officer of long service. He succeeded the late Sir Frederic Madden as keeper of the manuscripts, in 1866. In accordance with the usual practice in making such appointments, the three trustees with whom the matter chiefly rests—the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker, and the Archbishop of Canterbury—submitted two names to the Queen, from which she selected the first.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the meeting on Tuesday there were present Dr. Blaney, in the chair, Sir F. Souter, C. S. I., Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Colonel H. F. Hancock, Dr. Pinkerton, Messrs. F. Mathew, Rhaoocoonth Narayen Khote, Shantaram Narayen, Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, and J. H. Grant (Municipal Commissioner).

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Sanction was given to the taking up for street improvements of 27·39 square yards of ground or there abouts, at Nos. 16 and 17, Syed Abdool Rahmon street from Hajee Arut Adam at Re. 30 per square yard; and 7·84 square yards or thereabouts, at No. 37, Cowasjee Patel Tank road from Sewcoovurbai, wife of Mr. Parshotam Bhugwandas at Rs. 7 per square yard.

For her consideration was given to a letter, dated 3rd instant, from Luxmeebai, wife of Mr. Madhowdas Morojee, on the subject of ground taken from applicant's property for the improvement of Fuonuswady lane.

The Commissioner was of opinion that the offer made by Luxmeebai should not be accepted, but that the improvement line ought to be adhered to.

The Council unanimously concurred in this opinion, and it was decided to inform the petitioner that the set-back sanctioned by the Council must be carried out.

THE HENRY MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN.

Sanction was asked to the payment of Rs. 198-3-11 to meet charges on account of laying pipes to the Henry Memorial Fountain, and Rs. 11-9 for connecting the waste water pipe with the drain in the Pedder Market, the amounts to be debited to Water Works contingencies and drainage grant, Deputy Engineer's Department.

The Chairman said this was a case in which the engineers thought that the P. and O. people, who put up the fountain, should be called to pay for the water connection, but he saw from the correspondence they declared they were surprised that the charge should have been made upon them, and further stated that their funds were exhausted.

In reply to a question the Commissioner said the fountain had been made over to the City and accepted by himself.

The Council unanimously decided to sanction the amount mentioned above, Mr. Rhugoonath remarking that it might be looked upon as the Municipality's contribution towards the fountain.

MORE LIGHT.

A petition was received from residents of Naigaum, Vadulla and Mutoongo, praying that those localities might be lighted with gas. It was decided to inform the petitioners that their request could not be complied with under the terms of the existing contract between the Municipality and the Bombay Gas Company.

ROAD REPARATION.

A memorandum was received from the Commissioner, forwarding copy of the minutes of a meeting held between himself and the officers of the railway companies on the 11th inst. on questions relating to the agreements between the Municipality and the railway companies for water supply and for carriage of meat trains. As will be seen from the subjoined letter the railway companies agreed, subject to the approval of the Government, to pay six annas per thousand gallons for water, and to reduce the charge for meat trains at Rs. 4 per wagon. Mr. Grant wrote:—

To the Secretary Town Council.

SIR,—In forwarding the accompanying copy of the minutes of a meeting held at the office of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company on the 11th instant, I have the honour to state, for the information of the Town Council, that as the construction of the the new Boree Bunder Railway Station will render necessary the removal of the existing siding at Boree Bunder and its re-erection on another site, I thought it advisable, before providing for a fresh meet-eiding to obtain more favourable terms from the Railway Companies for the conveyance of meat from Bandora to Bombay than those which have been in force during the last 7 years. With this view, I attended a meeting of the Representatives of both Railway Companies in June last, but as the terms which they were then inclined to offer were not, in my opinion sufficiently satisfactory to the Municipality, I gave them formal notice of the termination on 1st January next of the existing arrangement for the conveyance of meat from Bandora to Bombay by train. By that arrangement the Railway Companies are allowed as much Vehar water as they may require at 2 annas per 1,000 gallons instead of the public rate of 12 annas, and the Municipality are charged at the rate of Rs. 4-8 per wagon for the carriage of the meat instead of the usual rate of Rs. 8-0-8. The Town Council will remember that I have taken credit for an increase of Rs. 25,000 per annum in the water-rate from the Railway Companies in my proposals for providing funds for the Drainage Works; and some of the members who were present at the meeting of the sub-committee of the Corporation on 28th ultimo will remember that I mentioned on that occasion that it was quite safe to calculate on obtaining the above increase, because there would be no difficulty in realising an equal, if not a larger amount, by the arrangement, which will come in force on 1st January next, of bringing in the meat from Bandora in our own wagons by road, the Railway Companies being charged the public water-rate of 12 annas per 1,000 gallons from that date. From the proceedings of the meeting of 11th instant it will be seen that the Railway Companies now propose to pay 6 annas per 1,000 gallons for Vehar water, and to reduce the rate for meat wagons from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 4 per wagon. The result of this arrangement would be an increase of Rs 23,000 per annum in the water-rate paid by the Railway Companies, and a decrease of Rs. 2,000 per annum in the amount paid by the Municipality for the carriage of meat, making a total increase of Rs. 25,000 per annum. On the other hand, it is impossible to specify what the increase in water-rate would be under the new arrangement whereby the Railway Companies would have nothing to do with the carriage of the meat and would be charged the public rate for Vehar water, for they will naturally make as little use as possible of Vehar water if they have to pay the full rate for it, and will utilise well and tank water as far as possible. The saving in the carriage of the meat, which now costs the Municipality Rs. 23,000 per annum, would be about Rs. 13,000 per annum, and therefore, if the Railway Companies were to use only one-third of the quantity of Vehar water that they are now using there would still be a saving or increase to the Municipality of Rs. 25,000 per annum on account of carriage of meat and water—so that in either case the Municipality may calculate upon a saving of Rs. 25,000 per annum, and it remains for the Town Council to decide which arrangement shall be adopted.—I have, &c.,

J. H. GRANT, C. S.

Bombay, Sept 16.

A long desultory conversation followed in the course of which some of the members advocated the bringing in of the meat from Bandora by road, which it was explained could be done at a cost of Rs. 10,000, and charging the railway companies full price for Vehar water.

Colonel Hancock mentioned that owing to caste prejudices it was necessary to keep the beef and mutton in separate wagons with an empty truck between each of them. He strongly condemned the absurdity which necessitated this additional expense to the Municipality.

The Secretary (Mr. W. H. Barrow) said that last Christmas there was a row when this practice was departed from on one occasion.

Mr Shantaram would not put beef and mutton in the same wagons; but if they brought in the meat by bullock carts no necessity for such an arrangement would no longer exists.

Colonel Hancock said the Council must do what was really best for their own interests, but if they charged the companies full rates for the Vehar Water they would have to pay more for the wagons.

The Commissioner said the companies would also use less water.

Dr. Pinkerton approved of the proposal made by the companies, as mentioned by the Commissioner, and proposed that it be sanctioned.

The Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee asked Mr. Mathew whether the charge of Rs. 4 per wagon was a fair one.

Mr. Mathew said it was an insufficient charge.

Mr. Dossabhoy—To what extent.

Mr. Mathew—I believe a sufficient charge would be something more than doubls. It is a special train and is run at an inconvenient hour.

The Chairman pointed out that if the railway companies took less water from the Municipality it could be disposed of elsewhere.

Mr. Shantaram—Another consideration is how are you going to deal with other public bodies, mill-owners, &c.

The Chairman—That is the point. Mr. Pedder (late Municipal Commissioner) put that before us very distinctly. There are so many other institutions, mills and others, the owners of which would claim to be treated in the same way.

The Commissioner—They cannot if they do not perform any service for us.

Mr. Shantaram proposed, and Mr. Rhugoonath seconded, that the railway companies be charged full rates for Vehar Water, and the Commissioner be requested to arrange for the conveyance of meat from Bandora to Bombay by road from the 1st of January next. At the suggestion of Colonel Hancock the following words were added to the resolution:—Detailed estimate of the new arrangement to be submitted for sanction at the next meeting of the Council.

The motion was adopted, Mr. Mathew being the only dissentient.

THE DRAINAGE SCHEME.

A following report was brought up from the Works Committee on the estimated establishment charges for the above:—The total amount per mensem is Rs.8,723, the chief items being:—Mr. Fraser, C. W. Executive Engineer, Rs. 600; Mr. Rienze Walton, Executive Engineer, Rs. 1,750; Mr. Smith, Assistant Engineer, Rs. 900; Mr. Bulkley, Assistant Engineer, Rs. 800; Inspectors, Rs. 1,650; Sub-Inspectors, Surveyors, and Draftsmen, Rs. 1,200; Mr. Framjee D. Badhurjee, Manager, Rs. 450; eight clerks, Rs. 610; havildar and peons, Rs. 163; audit Rs. 300; contingencies, stationery, printing, &c., Rs. 500.

The Chairman explained that the estimates included both the drainage and Water works.

Colonel Hancock—And the Bhunderwada reservoir.

The Chairman explained that the names were chiefly those on the Tulsee establishment, the only new ones being the engineers.

Dr. Pinkerton thought the Council should appoint a special auditor instead of allowing Mr. Cooper to make his own arrangement. He also thought the number of clerks in the office seemed extremely large.

The Chairman said Dr. Pinkerton was under a misapprehension; there were few who were clerks.

Dr. Pinkerton thought the amount set down for the manager was higher than that paid to head clerks, but the Chairman explained that the person was something more than a head clerk, being described by Mr. Walton, the Executive Engineer, as his right hand man.

Dr. Pinkerton—Then he ought not to be designated head clerk.

The Commissioner—It is you who designated him head clerk. He is put down as manager.

Dr. Pinkerton thought that on the whole the establishment was a moderate one.

Sir F. Souter said unless they were satisfied with the committee who had organized the whole thing, the papers should be circulated. For his own part he was quite satisfied.

The Chairman said the committee, with the assistance of the two engineering members (Colonel Hancock and Mr. Mathew), went through the list, item by item, and cut it down to the utmost.

Eventually it was decided to circulate the papers and bring the matter up again next week.

THE PROPOSED NEW ROAD TO BOREE BUNDER.

The draft of the Municipal Commissioner's letter to Government announcing the Council's refusal to maintain the proposed new road to Boree Bunder was laid before the Council.

Colonel Hancock asked whether the Council wanted the road or not. If they did not it would not be made, only it was necessary to know what they did mean. He explained the circumstances of the case pointing out that the new road if made would take the place according to a previous arrangement of the present temporary thoroughfare. The resolution did not seem to give him what he wanted, which was a distinct understanding on the part of the Municipality that they agreed to forego or waive any claim on account of the old road that was there or the temporary one. If they wanted the new road it would be made; if they did not want it let them say so, and it would not be made; but do not let them say after five or six years were past that they did not want to given it up. It was necessary there should be a clear understanding about the matter.

In the course of the conversation that ensued Colonel Hancock said rather warmly to Dr. Blaney that he always seemed to think that the railway company and the Government were against the Municipality.

Dr. Blaney—No doubt they are.

Colonel Hancock said his one idea through that business had been to effect a great public improvement, and it was simply ridiculous to hear such nonsense talked.

The Chairman read the resolution passed by the Council at the last meeting. It was as follows:—

The Council accept the proposals contained in Col. Hancock's minute for widening the Bazaar Gate Street road opposite the administrative office of the G. I. P. Railway. 2. The proposed new eastern road not appearing to this Council necessary for the convenience of the general public, which is sufficiently secured by the present Bazaar Gate Street road opening into Frere Road, the Municipality cannot undertake that maintenance of that road.

Col. Hancock—What does it mean?

The Chairman—Mr. Shantaram wrote it.

Mr. Shantaram said it came to this that they got nothing whatever for the road that had been taken up.

Col. Hancock—You have been offered ground, and you said you don't want it.

Mr. Shantaram let us have something else. (A laugh).

Colonel Hancock said business matters ought to be clear and distinct, and he did not know what to do on the resolution that had been passed.

Mr. Shantaram—I was not at all apprised that this was something of a return for what the railway company had taken.

Colonel Hancock—Then the matter was not put plainly before you.

The Commissioner—I stated it distinctly.

Mr. Raghoonath said the proposed road as an access to Boree Bunder would be superfluous.

After some more conversation it was decided to postpone the further consideration of the matter until Tuesday.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY AND A SPECIAL JURY.)

Wednesday, 18th September.

THE CHARGE OF PERJURY ARISING OUT OF MR. DEWEY'S CASE.

THE trial of Lucknmees Poonsee, charged with perjury, was proceeded with, Mr. Inverarity with Mr. Rivett-Carnac appearing for the prosecution, and Mr. Starling conducting the defence.

Mr. Starling resumed his cross-examination of the witness Janardhun Narayen. It related entirely to the chits sent by the witness to Mr. Dewey, informing him what number of wagons the bearers thereof wanted. Nothing of fresh importance was elicited with reference to Mr. Dewey's striking the merchant named Cooverjee Nursee (of the firm of Khuttao Rowjee), who afterwards summoned him in the Police Court, but did not proceed. The witness denied having settled the matter for Mr. Dewey. He was re-examined shortly by Mr. Inverarity, and the next witness called was a clerk of Mr. Walker's (solicitor), who inspected the books of the prisoner as originally produced in the Police Court. He was examined with a view to show that there were a number of entries in the prisoner's books of payments to karbaries not appearing in the Grant Duff, the prisoner having sworn that he never went to Mr Dewey before that date for wagons; and all the subsequent entries he had pointed out as intended to represent sums paid to Mr Dewey for wagons. He found the same terms as "payments to karbaries." Witness also read out the entries of several sums in the firm's cash book, debited to the prisoner himself (i. e., drawn out from the firm's cash by him), besides those stated in his deposition in the Police Court, which latter debit entries he could not show that the money was paid away in bribes to Mr. Dewey.

E. W. Keily, Passenger Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, spoke to the stoppage of all grain traffic to the Indian districts from the 15th July to the 15th August.

Vishnoo Succaram, at present a clerk in Mr. Middleton's office, who came to Bombay on 2nd July 1877 from Oomrawutee, where he was station master, to assist during the p

contradiction of Mr. Edroos—and the learned counsel believed Dwarkadas spoke the truth—that he saw no signs made to the shop-keepers; but that, on the contrary, he saw Hurjeevun take his turban off and entreat them to open their shops. And further that he set a good example by going to his uncle's shop and getting it opened. Going from the question of motive to another question, the learned advocate asked whether the offences of the accused had culminated in all that was said about them? He would have say a word about the riot. He believed it was not a premeditated riot, and its importance and its effects had been enormously exaggerated. On the morning of the 5th April, about 4,000 or 5,000 people collected near the Clock Tower, and three Englishmen walked through them comparatively unharmed, being only bruised here and there by stones and sticks that were thrown at them. The stones were said to be flying particularly against the white men. It was, however, elicited in the cross-examination of Mr. White that stones and sticks were flying in other directions as well. The real cause of the riot was hitherto enveloped in doubt and uncertainty. It was in evidence that, on the preceding day, Mr. Ollivant, acting Collector, had invited the people to meet him at the Castle on the 5th, and they were similarly invited by Mr. Kallabhoy when he addressed them at the house of the Naggur Seth, on the evening of the 4th April. The crowd was quietly proceeding to the Castle in response to the double invitation. It was contended by the prosecution that the people collected with a premeditated intention to commit a riot. Mr. Gill said it was worth examining what it was that excited the people. Neither Mr. White nor Mr. Younghusband was going to the Clock Tower for anything connected with the discharge of their respective duties; they went out in that direction for a ride of their own accord and pleasure. Mr. White said he was going to find out a Borah, from whom he wished to get some information in reference to a conversation he had had with Mr. Ollivant the preceding day. Mr. White denied having done anything to excite the people, but it might be that, in the excitement of the moment, seeing so many people round his horse, he forgot having made a pretty free use of his whip to keep the people at a distance. There was something done by Mr. White to some of the people in the crowd which excited them—some accidental cause that annoyed them—and it was not until then that they commenced throwing sticks and brick bats. The wrist of Mr. White's hand was hurt and bruised; but it was not caused by a stone pelted at him. It was caused by a foolhardy and plucky jump, that he made over the wall at the back of the Parish Dispensary, that threw him to the ground, and sprained and otherwise injured his wrist. If the people were bent upon killing the white men, what was there to prevent them from making an end of Mr. White? The unhappy occurrence of the 5th April could, not by any stretch of imagination, be call d a riot. It was a paltry affair in which two Englishmen were assaulted by some of the members of the crowd for having given them some annoyance; and out of which those Englishmen went off unhurt, although, as they said, they were surrounded by thousands of Borahs, Mussalmans, and Hindoos. Mr. Gill did not understand how his clients could be connected in any way with the riot of the 5th April. There was not a shadow of proof that the crowds had collected at the instance, or at the invitation of any one of the accused. If any one should bear the brunt of the unhappy occurrence, they were those who had invited the people to assemble at the Castle that day. There should be accountable for the collection of such large masses of people, which generally results in tumult whether it be in England in India, or any other part of the world. The question of the rioting had been made so much of that half India had been frightened into the idea that the people of Surat were the most lawless and violent, that they were ready to rise against their rulers at the idea of the slightest inconvenience, and would murder all the Europeans in the place. The learned counsel had been living a month in Surat; he had conversed with many people; and he confessed that a more quiet and more law-abiding class of subjects could not be desired by any sovereign. The riot, he said, was an unpremeditated, an accidental outburst of popular feeling arising from certain causes, which, if necessary, he should prove. He would now proceed to comment upon the evidence; and for the sake of convenience, he would divide the evidence into classes as it affected the different prisoners. One class of witnesses would be the Borahs, whose story Mr. Gill was prepared to meet by evidence of the most respectable character. He would not insult the assessors by calling before them the riff-raff of the town—men who had been whipped at the Castle, whose houses were searched frequently on suspicion of containing stolen property. The second class of evidence would be the articles in the *Gujerat Mittra* and the *Deshi Mittra*. It was not pretended that the accused other than Nos. 2 and 3 had anything to do with the articles; but it was sought to connect all by bringing a charge of conspiracy. The assessors were told that it was a common object, a common design, of all the prisoners, to incite the people by the printing of these articles. But Mr. Gill contended that their publication had not yet been proved; and publication was the head and front of the offending. A man may write any number of seditious articles and lock them up in his drawer, and yet commit no offence. The learned counsel said he had shewn that no spare copies of the newspapers were printed; that those printed were sent out only among the subscribers; and that they were not sold to the artisans, the work-people, the riff-raff of the town, who were supposed to have been incited to the riot by the printing of those articles. Unless the prosecution shewed that the papers were disseminated among these last mentioned classes, they could not say that the prisoners by their writings instigated those classes to violence. It was folly on the part of the prosecution, in the absence of such proof, to chuck the papers at the heads of the assessors, and say there was the evidence of the incitement. The learned counsel had objected to their being received in evidence; but the learned Judge, who presided so admirably over the court, and who was much more clever than any of them, had foiled him in this view. The Borah witnesses said that, after Goolabdas had addressed the meeting at his house, Muncharam and Kikabhoy said "See how we write and print articles against the Government." On that ground only had the articles been admitted: but the evidence for the prosecution supported the learned gentleman's contention; for the Borahs further said that the accused added the remark—"If you don't get a paper, go and borrow and read it." The second part of the alleged conversation took place the night of the first, in Indu. No dissemination of the papers was shown among the people who were alleged to be particularly liable to the instigation; and there was, therefore, no proof of publication. The accused did not allude to any particular paper; and the assessors, it was contended, must look at the articles referred to, not independently, but only in connection with the remark which Nos. 2 and 3 were alleged to have made. Mr. Gill undertook to prove by the evidence of respectable witnesses that the prisoners never alter-d those words; and his argument was that, if he succeeded in the proof, then the assessors must shut up the papers and could not look at them. If, as he said, he showed that there were no meetings held at Goolabdas's house; that Nos. 2 and 3 never uttered those words; that the story of the Borahs was a fiction, then the learned Judge would tell them (the assessors) that they must shut up the papers, and that they could not look at them.

The Judge remarked that Jaivatchram, in his evidence before the magistrate, said that he could not put in anything in the papers without Muncharam's permission.

Mr. Gill said that the statement referred to miscellaneous jobwork only, and that Jaivatchram's statements before the magistrate and in this court were incon-istent.

The Judge said the point was open to argument.

Mr. Gill proceeded to comment upon the evidence, saying he must ask the assessors not to believe a word the Borah witnesses had said; and for this reason that the counsel for the Crown, in his opening statement, had expressed a doubt regarding them. What Mr. Branson was entitled to doubt, he (Mr. Gill) was entitled to disbelieve. (Mr. Branson said he applied his remark to only one Borah). If Mr. Branson applied the opening remark to one, he (Mr. Gill) applied it to all the three. He said that the evidence of the Borah witnesses was a lie from the beginning to the end—a concocted lie; and he would prove he left the court. A whole row of houses was situated opposite to Goolabdas's new house in Gopeepurra, and when the learned counsel went to see it one Sunday afternoon, men, women, and children flocked at the windows of the opposite houses, of which, Mr. Gill said, there was a whole colony. Why was not one of them produced by the prosecution? Because they were honest people, and would not come to the court to swear to a falsehood. This one point was enough to damn the case for the prosecution. If there was a single man or child living in Gopeepurra who could have been brought into court, would not the police have brought him? The learned counsel said that the false Borahs were got-up witnesses. There was one point in the evidence of Adamjee Allybhoy, the first witness for the prosecution, that proved it. For some reason or another, the police wished to implicate Narronshunker. One of the witnesses who had turned round said that the police had asked Narronshunker to give evidence against the other accused; and because he refused, he had been implicated. Now, when Mr. Gill asked Adamjee Allybhoy how he knew that the man who came to his shop was Narronshunker, and how he was enabled to give a description of him, his answer was that he had gone one day to the Arbitration Court and had there seen him. He, however, admitted that he had had nothing to do at the Arbitration Court, and he could not explain why he had gone there. Now, in his statement before the Police Superintendent, he did not mention the Arbitration Court at all, but all that he said was that he had seen a man with a round turban who called at his shop. He had nothing to do at the Arbitration Court, and the whole thing was a concocted story. The assessors should not believe the man: and if they could not believe him in one or two material particulars, they must throw out the whole of his evidence. This was one of a set of witnesses the police had brought to swear away the life and liberty of six respectable men. And what was his character? He was a mere dreg of the people. If he had a shop, it was a mere miserable dog's kennel for the sale of old bottles and old umbrellas. Before the Police Superintendent and the magistrate, these Borah witnesses fixed the date of the meeting at Goolabdas's house as the 2nd April. A certain event had happened on that day which the prosecution supposed would go in favour of the accused, and accordingly these Borah witnesses were tutored to change their statements, and the date they gave in this court was the 2nd or the 3rd April. The hour fixed for the meeting at 7 or 7-30 a.m. Now, what could have induced the man to go to Goolabdas's house at that early hour? He was a paltry, beggarly shopkeeper who, on his own shewing, was not worth more than Rs. 200 in the world, and was not worth Rs. 100 a year; and he was not liable to the licence-tax. If a conspiracy were to be entered into, these were not the sort of men Goolabdas would have chosen for the purposes of it. The learned counsel then shewed the discrepancies and contradictions in the statements of the Borah witnesses, whose oath, he said, was no better that a bit of paper, and upon whose word he would not tie up a dog. The next witness was Allybhoy Jewajee, a hawker of *attar*, who pleased four annas a day as a servant in the office of a merchant, was not better than a coolie in Bombay. The story of these Borahs was preposterous. If Goolabdas had an idea, he would not go with such paltry instruments to work with. Let the assessors believe Goolabdas to be a villain, a man capable of the darkest crime and of conspiring against the Government, and yet they could not believe the story of the miserable Borahs.

Mr. Gill's address had not proceeded to any great length when the court adjourned until Saturday the 14th instant.

SURAT, SEP. 14.

MR. GILL, in continuing his address on behalf of the defence, said he would now try to displace the evidence of Cassiram Nurrotum and of the Borah witnesses; and he thought his Honor would not, if he succeeded in doing so, expect him to go into the rest of the case (His Honor assented in general terms). Mr. Gill said that, after dealing with the evidence above referred to, he proposed to touch generally upon the rest of the case, and then to call witnesses; and he suggested that his learned friend Mr. Perozshaw should, with a view to save time, be allowed to address the court after the first part of the evidence for the defence had been adduced. If he [Mr. Gill] succeeded in displacing the evidence he had mentioned above, he thought it would not be necessary for Mr. Perozshaw to address the court at all. [His Honor seemed to acquiesce in the proposal]. In commencing upon the evidence of Allybhoy Mahomed Hashum, the most important witness for the prosecution, the learned counsel said the way in which this witness was alleged to have been brought to the notice of Moolal was most suspicious. The extraordinary similarity between the statements of the three Borah witnesses was also most suspicious; and it left upon the mind of the hearer an impression that they had prepared the story by heart. It might be that each of them would remember the general tenor of the conversation, but it was contrary to the nature of things that three men should remember the particular words of a par icular part of a speech, and give them in exactly the same sequence. It was probable that one man might remember one part of a speech; that another part might strike another hearer; but it was hard to believe that the very same words of a particular part should be impressed upon the minds of three different persons; and that they should remember, and repeat in the same order, and in the same manner, a conversation that took place four months previously. The Borah witnesses, in answer to the learned counsel, said they had given the exact words of Goolabdas; and that answered itself, if nothing else stamped their evidence as being extraordinary and incredible. His Honor's questions to Allybhoy were very apposite, and drew more from him than the learned counsel had succeeded in doing. The general impression left by the Borah witnesses upon the mind of the hearer was that the story they were expected to tell had been prepared by heart; and that only by repeatedly pressing it upon their memory had they succeeded in producing a result which at once betrayed them as tutored witnesses. It appeared also that particular attention had been paid to fixing a particular day in their memory as the day of the meeting held at Goolabdas's house four months previously. [Reads from, and comments upon, the evidence of Allybhoy Mahomed Hashum]. His application to the court for a certificate of pardon meant that he had been guilty either of rioting, or of giving false evidence before the magistrate; and his explanation that he wanted a certificate to "save his person" indicated that he was afraid of the consequences of the one offence or the other. It was clear that he wanted a pardon for one of the two offences mentioned above, and no other. But when he refused to be sworn on the Koran, and saw no hope of getting a certificate from the court, his attempt to get out of the offer he had made—that he would tell "something new"—was clever and astute. He then turned round and said he referred only to the circumstance that witnesses for the prosecution had been tampered with, and that attempts had been made to bribe him. Why, if it was only in reference to the attempt to bribe that he spoke, there was no reason whatever for him to ask for a certificate to "save his person." In his evidence before the magistrate, Allybhoy said nothing about the killing of white men, saloos, by the rioters; but the magistrate had added a charge against the prisoners of abetment of an attempt to murder; and, therefore, Motilal, or some one else, had tutored Allybhoy to make the necessary addition in the statement given before this court. Allybhoy said he knew the man who came to call him to be a policeman, because he had a number on his boots. Now, the fact was that no boots with numbers on them were distributed to the police at the date of which he (Allybhoy) spoke, and not until long afterwards. As to his general character, and that of the other witnesses for the prosecution, Mr. Gill said that he and his learned friend had exercised the greatest forbearance in not asking questions quite up to the instructions they had received. In adverting to the evidence of Cassiram Nurrotum, Mr. Gill said he (Cassiram) told them that he was called to the house of Goolabdas by a varishing boy—one of whom no trace could be obtained with all the ingenuity of Motilal and his police; and that, as the result of a secret conspiracy on the part of the first three accused, he was selected as a confidential agent to oppose the measures of Government. His evidence showed that a policy of secret machinations against Government was resolved upon, that the accused feared to do anything openly, and that he was brought over to go to work insidiously against the measures of Government. If that be so, Cassiram upset the whole theory of the prosecution. If his story was true, it belied the evidence of the Borah witnesses,—for the latter showed that, after entering into the secret conspiracy of the preceding day, the 1st April, the accused on the 2nd April had the audacity to invite all sorts of disaffected people to the house of Goolabdas; and that they openly and defiantly preached sedition and violence to Europeans. Could either of the stories—so diametrically opposed, so contradictory of each other—be worthy of credit for a moment? Could anything more absurd be pressed upon the attention of the court or of the assessors? The fact was that those who got up this police prosecution had, as they do in all police prosecutions, compiled it in the most flagrant manner. There could be no doubt that both Cassiram and Allybhoy were rioters who had acted with considerable audacity; and each, being no doubt anxious to obtain a pardon, had been put too anxious to be pressed into service as Motilal's tools in getting up this prosecution. The fact that both were offenders afforded a clue to the anxiety of both to obtain a certificate of pardon. Cassiram also thought that, having been found out in making inflammatory speeches against the Government, he could not do better than ask Mr. Ollivant for an assurance of pardon before he made his statement to that officer at Teothul. (Reads from, and comments upon, Cawiram's evidence). If the accused really wanted a secret agent to make speeches against the Government, was it probable that Goolabdas, who was well known as an astute and clever lawyer, would have selected such an utterly blunt and useless tool as Cassiram—a man who was not at all known to anybody as a speaker? In cross-examination by the learned counsel, Cassiram said he had made two speeches at the house of Narmada-hunker the post; but when questioned what the speeches were about, he admitted that he had only seconded the proposition of the poet, and that in doing so he only said two or three words. That was the man who, pretended, to have been selected by the accused for his fame as a speaker. Why, the truth was Motilal inspector did not commit a greater mistake in his life than when he fixed upon Cassiram as a tool to set up one part of the case for the prosecution—the secret conspiracy entered into at Goolabdas's house—which had simply the effect of undermining the other part of it. What could be more absurd than the theory of this got-up case, that the accused should one day enter into a secret conspiracy and employ agents to do what none of themselves dared do under any circumstances; and yet that the very next morning they should invite all the riff-raff of the town to hear them talk openly and ostentatiously of sedition and premeditated violence to Europeans, even murder of the *sahiblogues*? (Refers to what he calls discrepancies, contradictions, and falsehoods in Cassiram's evidence). Could anything be more untrue than his statement that, on hearing of the conviction of the nineteen rioters, he went to Goolabdas at his old house and asked him what he was to do; and that Goolabdas advised him to remain in concealment or go away to his native village? For the fact was that the nineteen rioters were not convicted until the 27th May last, whereas Goolabdas was taken into custody and put in jail on the 10th May! It was plain therefore that Cassiram let end an audacious falsehood in making the above statement. He had said that Kikabhoy was present at the meeting held at Goolabdas's house on the 1st April. On the contrary, respectable witnesses, to be called for the defence, would state that Kikabhoy was on that date in Bombay. He could not, therefore, have been present at the meeting in question. Cassiram might possibly be mistaken as to Kikabhoy's identity; but no, he said positively that he knew Kikabhoy, and although repeatedly asked, he said he was quite sure Kikabhoy was there. His evidence was first given at Teothul under a promise of pardon; for, if what Mr. Ollivant told him was not a promise of pardon, the learned counsel did not know what else it could be. The man had actually fled to Nargore for fear of what he believed to be offences against the Sircar, and thence was taken by policemen to Teothul and placed before Mr. Ollivant. Cassiram said Mr. Ollivant told him he should not be adjudged an offender if he spoke the truth, or in other words (as he said), that he should come to no harm for what he stated. And yet Mr. Ollivant said he held out no hope or inducement to him. In his statement made before Mr. Ollivant, Cassiram said that he sent away the boy who came to call him to Goolabdas's house, when both he and his brother Nurgovun asserted in this court and before the magistrate, that the boy was detained at his house for a short time, and that he [Cassiram] accompanied the boy all the way to Goolabdas's house. The questions of the learned Judge [Mr. Gill said] had elicited as much nonsense out of this witness as it was possible to compress into a sheet of paper.

After commenting at some length upon the evidence, Mr. Gill said there were three points for the consideration of the assessors; namely, 1. Was there any riot? 2. Was it incited by any person or persons, or was it an accidental and unintentional tumult? 3. If incited, was it incited by the prisoners or any of them? Now, it was clear that the riot was an accident, an unintentional one. It was clear that the people had been invited to assemble at the Castle at a certain hour on the morning of the 5th April; and therefore it was clear that, independently of the accused, and at the invitation of Government officers and Kallabhoy, the people set forth from different parts of the city to meet at the Castle. As far as the collection of the people went, there was not the least responsibility on the head of any of the accused. The responsibility of the assembling of the riotous crowd must rest on the heads of those who had invited the people to assemble—Mr. Ollivant and Mr. Kallabhoy. The crowds came in large numbers, because Mr. Kallabhoy said to them, at the house of the Naggar Seth, on the previous evening, "The more you come the better." Was there any suggestion in the representation to be made to the authorities." Such, being the admitted fact, it was a shame (Mr. Gill said) to throw on the heads of innocent men like the accused the result of the conduct of others. Something or other did happen to excite the crowds; and the learned gentleman believed that Mr. White, young, hot-blooded, and a fine fellow as he is, used his whip freely, which probably acted as a spark to kindle a conflagration. There was no intention on the part of the crowd to kill or do grievous hurt to anybody, and Mr. Scannell said in his evidence that the European gentlemen could, if they wished, have gone away unharmed.

The Judge—Those who were on horseback.

Mr. Gill proceeded to remark that Mr. Younghusband and Mr White were not at the time in the execution of any official duty. They went out, mixed in a crowd, and created a street row, and they must not complain if they were hurt. The military fired among the people, some were killed, and they should never know how many more were wounded. A handful of soldiers fired among a vast crowd, and after the first discharge of a gun the crowd vanished.

The Judge said there was no evidence on the point.

Mr. Gill said there was no doubt that many persons were wounded who were still hiding in their houses for fear of the police taking them up as rioters. The riot after all was not the serious affair which the authorities had represented it to be; and Mr. Gill said he could prove out of the mouths of Europeans living in the City that they did not hear of it until the following day. That was the great riot of Surat, which had made such a noise in this country. The only person hurt in a crowd of 4,000 men was Mr. Scannell, whose arm was bruised, but who never called in a doctor, and who (Mr. Gill thought) did not take a "peg" the less for the hurt received by him. It was a riot which had been made much of, and greatly exaggerated the learned counsel did not know why. One of the Mahomedan gentlemen who made a C. S. I. and a member of the Legislative Council for his extraordinary services during the riot, although no one could say clearly what those services were.

The Judge—That is not in the evidence.

Mr. Gill said that Mr. Edroos himself admitted, in answer to him, that he was made a Member of Council since the riots. Now, the theory of the defence was that Mr. Ollivant—having received the names of the prisoners from their enemies, as the inciters to the riot—communicated them to Mr. Scannell, and Mr. Scannell sent them to that pearl beyond price of a policeman—Motilal. Mr. Scannell said to Motilal that the Government and the Police were extremely anxious to find out the inciters to the riot, adding "Here are the names of six men." Mr. Gill ought to remark here that the Government and the Police meant Mr. Ollivant and Mr. Scannell. Now, the learned gentleman must say that Motilal is a man who will do anything, and say anything, to please a sahib—one of those ignorant, self-seeking natives who would do anything if a sahib wished it to be done. Motilal therefore set to work against the persons, the accused, whose names he had got; and he was assisted by those cowardly informers, who had not dared come forward before the court, but who had worked in the dark. Mr. Ollivant talked of respectable witnesses, but not one respectable witness was called who knew anything against the accused. Mr. Edroos admitted that he knew of no act which could compromise any of the accused; nor did Dwarkadas know anything against them. Who, then, were the cowardly informers who gave secret information to Mr. Ollivant? They had not come into the witness-box; they did not dare do it, and they had not ventured to speak in court what they had said behind the backs of the accused. This precaution then, it was easy to perceive, owed its origin to the credulity of one officer, the supineness of another; and the rascality of a third—the credulity of Mr. Ollivant, the supineness of Mr. Scannell, and the unscrupulousness of Motilal. Mr. Ollivant was credulous enough to act upon information received in loose talk without satisfying himself as to its correctness: Mr Scannell never took the slightest trouble to make personal enquiries in the matter, but left everything to Motilal, who, in his unscrupulous getting-up of the case, was backed by cowardly informers—cowardly backbiters. Hence the present prosecution.

The Judge said he had intimated at an earlier stage of the proceedings that if the evidence of Cassiram Nurrotum and the Borah witnesses was displaced, there would be only a weak case, not sufficient to convict. He would, however, like to hear Mr. Gill, generally, on other parts of the case—for instance, the closing of the shops.

Mr. Gill observed that Mr. Ollivant himself had said that the closing of shops was no offence, and that the strike was merely a puff and a sham, for articles were sold from the back doors. The closing of the shops, the learned counsel submitted, was really an expostulation—a sort of protest against a heavy burden of taxation. As to the witnesses who had turned round, his Honor had remarked that the most difficult and important part of his duty would be to see whether greater weight should be given to the statements of those witnesses before the magistrate, or in this court. Mr. Gill argued that the Code only referred to a statement here and there which a witness contradicted, in which case it was open to the Judge to compare and collate the depositions in order to reconcile and reconcile, but that when a witness retracted the whole of his statement, and thereby stamped himself as a perjured witness, a criminal court could not look to either of his statements. That was the opinion of professional gentlemen generally. Mr. Gill urged most confidently that the witnesses who had turned round were all of them perjured witnesses—he did not care whether the perjury was committed before the magistrate—or in this court—and that, therefore, the court could not look to their evidence at all. At the suggestion of the Judge, Mr. Gill commented at some length upon the evidence of Muncharam Jaitha, Goolam Ally Jaffer Ally, Nurrotum Dhurmdas, and Sewdas Narrondas—police jackals and jail-birds who were not worth a pie, whose evidence was of the lowest description, and bore on the face of it the stamp of tutoring. The learned gentleman commented upon the articles in the two newspapers relied upon by the prosecution, remarking they were harmless if childish, and had been for the most part written by Jaivutchram, a boy nineteen years of age, in the absence from Surat of the proprietor. With regard to the story of the salt tax riot, it was remarked that it originated after the researches of Mr. Ollivant after the riot—certainly not before it,—and that it afterwards got into the mouths of the witnesses for the prosecution. They could have had no access to Campbell's Gazetteer in which a short notice of it occurred, much less to the Government records in which Mr. Ollivant found a detailed account. It could only have been put into the mouths of the witnesses by some one who was concerned in the getting-up of the prosecution.

Mr. Perozshaw said it was understood that he was at liberty, if necessary, to address the court on the whole case after the witnesses for the defence had been examined.

The Judge assented.

Mr. Perozshaw said he was told the witnesses from Bombay had not arrived.

The Judge said telegrams had been received from two of them.

The following evidence was then called for the accused Goolabdas:—

Jeevunjee Nathoobhoy, a clerk in the employ of the accused Goolabdas, said he was employed as an overseer of work-people at Goolabdas's new house in Gopeepurra. He kept a daily muster roll of the men at work. Witness gave a list of those who were at work on the 31st March, and 1st April last. Witness next gave a list of the workmen employed on the 2nd and 3rd April, both on account of Goolabdas and of the contractor, to whom a portion of the work had been given on contract. The muster rolls were kept by witness up to the end of June last. He and a right peon stopped on the premises all day and night, except when they went to take their meals. The workmen commenced to arrive at 7 a. m., and the work of each day commenced at 7-45 or 8 a. m. From the 31st March to 3rd April, both days inclusive, women were engaged in stamping chunam. One woman was employed as muccadum over them, and she was responsible for the work they did from 30th March to 4th April. These women used to sing aloud in chorus whilst the work of stamping went on. The house is on the Gopeepurra main road, and there is a compound as you enter it.

The witness's examination was not finished when the court adjourned.

NOTICES.

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CONTENTS.

Coloured Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Table of Distances round the World.
Route to England from India via the Pacific.
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Tonga Daks.
Bombay.
Through Mail Trains:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Delhi and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Delhi and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay.
Railway Time Tables:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore.
Nagpore to Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Shahsbad to secunderabad and back.
Dhond to Munmar and back.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Wadwan, Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Rates for Camels, Horses, Carriages, and dogs, on G. I. P. R.
Khamgaun State Railway.
Amraoti State Railway.
Bombay Vaigeo State Railway.
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways,
Mokameh to Burdwan (S. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mosamch (do.)
Nuihattee to Azimgunge and back.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi.
Delhi to Umballa.
Lahore to Mooltan and back.
Lahore to Delhi.
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad,
Lahore to Jhelum and back.
Hathras Road to Mantra and back.
Scinde State Railway.
Delhi to Bandikui and back.
Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore and Nusirabad, and back.
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
Madras to Bangalore, Neilgherry and Beypore.
Beypore to B